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Southeast Asia Report

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25 May 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1291

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GOVERNMENT PLANS TO PUSH FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN PACIFIC

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Simon Balderstone]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Federal Government will press in the United Nations for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes, said yesterday that Australia would seek to begin negotiations with other countries on the zone.

"You cannot create a nuclear-free zone unilaterally," he said. "You want to get to it with a negotiated position. We will obviously be seeking to get negotiations started."

Mr Scholes said it was to Australia's advantage to have a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific. ALP policy calls for the Labor Government to support a United Nations conference aimed at banning all nuclear activities in the region.

Mr Scholes said during an interview with 'The Age' that the timing of negotiations with other countries would be a matter for the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden.

The move is certain to antagonise the French Socialist Government of Francois Mitterand which is still pursuing a policy of nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr Scholes told 'The Age' that real defence spending would have to be increased in the next two or three years to maintain programmes of buying capital equipment.

He said a slippage in the buying of equipment by the former Liberal Government, and other equipment coming on line, meant a lift would be needed to increase existing capabilities.

The purchase of an aircraft carrier would have required al-

most a 100 per cent increase in equipment expenditure, he said. Equipment spending last year was about \$630 million, and the cheap HMS Invincible would have been \$472 million without any planes.

Mr Scholes said he did not foresee any change in the close working relationship Australia had in defence matters with the United States through the ANZUS treaty. But he saw it as a deterrent treaty rather than a defence treaty. "It is something other people have to take into account if they want to make any hostile acts against Australia," he said.

He said he did not believe the sort of reliance Australia placed on Britain before World War II should be placed on the ANZUS treaty. "Whilst I do not doubt the Americans' goodwill, they have the same entitlement as we have to make up their mind on what action they will take and where they will take it," he said.

"The other factor is that, you remember the British just weren't able to protect anyone when the time came because they were engaged elsewhere."

On the nuclear-free South Pacific, Mr Scholes said it was "basically Labor Party policy." On such matters, a country did not act in isolation. "We certainly will not acquire nuclear weapons and will certainly have a general

policy of discouraging nuclear weapons."

"It is to our advantage to have a nuclear free zone if we can," he said.

Asked if, as Defence Minister, he would adopt a defence strategy in the long term, taking into account such a zone, he said: "You would have to be pretty certain of it succeeding."

Mr Scholes said he would expect Mr Hayden to press for the zone.

Any such discussions in international forums, and negotiations, would necessarily involve the superpower nations, who have both been building up their sea-going nuclear armaments. The ALP has a platform commitment to "support a nuclear free zone proposal in the southern Pacific area".

CSO: 4200/6010

PAPER ASSAILS U.S. NAUTICAL ECONOMIC ZONE DECLARATION

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Mar 83 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE proclamation by President Reagan of an exclusive economic zone within 200 nautical miles of America's coasts seriously undermines the future of the United Nations Law of the Sea convention.

There can be no doubt that Mr Reagan timed his move to preempt the meeting of the convention's preparatory committee which is scheduled to meet in Kingston, Jamaica, tomorrow.

By doing so, the United States has further isolated itself from the 122 nations, including Australia, which have signed the treaty.

The United States has expressed its disapproval of the Law of the Sea convention in a multitude of ways since discussions were initiated more than eight years ago.

In particular, Washington is bitterly opposed to the provisions for regulating deep seabed mining, which it views as contrary to free enterprise and a market economy.

The Reagan Administration has waged an incessant campaign against the creation of a seabed mining authority, which it says would be used

by Third World and socialist nations to control access to seabeds in international waters.

The proposed authority would set mining quotas and fees and could demand the transfer of technologies from industrialised nations to the authority's own seabed mining arm, the Enterprise.

Ironically, there is now a group of "pioneer investors", who would be guaranteed access to seabed sites under the treaty, who no longer want American participation within their group.

Mr Reagan's proclamation does not in itself flout the Law of the Sea convention, which authorises such zones. But it does ignore the obligations stipulated in the convention for countries to share fishing with landlocked or developing nations, to preserve the maritime environment and allow freedom of research.

His desire for the US to go it alone in this area could well usher in a stormy new era of chaos and conflict for the convention's signatories just as they were beginning to ride on an even keel.

VOPB ON ARMY OFFENSIVE IN LOI PANG LOM

BK181145 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT
18 Apr 83

[Unattributed article: "Cemetery of Mercenaries in Loi Pang Lom Region"]

[Text] There is a mountain range about 5,000 feet high to the east of the Salween River located northeast of Tangyan in eastern Shan State. On this range are mountain peaks standing in a row, like knuckles of a fist. There is an old road extending from the liberated area of Man Hsang to (Nawng Hsin) on the slopes of this range, and not far from this road are Man Pat, (Kyu Tanghtay) and other villages. The mountaintops of this range are named after the villages nearby while the whole area is called the Loi Pang Lom region after the highest mountain of the range.

Mercenary troops stationed on the range--the 83d, the 33d, the 67th and the 69th Infantry Regiments and the divisional commando unit--plunder villages nearby and bully and coerce people into working as porters. They also wait for an opportunity to infiltrate and attack the liberated area. The fact is, in order to survive, the mercenaries stationed there mainly rely on coercing people to work as porters. Porters have to carry haversacks, rations, arms and ammunition as well as dig trenches, build fences, chop firewood and fetch water for the mercenaries.

During the current campaign, a new tactic adopted by mercenaries is not to allow people or porters to run away when battles break out but instead to force them to stay in the trenches. Worse still is that when mercenary units decide to withdraw when the situation is not in their favor, they leave the porters behind in the trenches to die in their place.

The Loi Pang Lom region under discussion here extends to the range where Man Hka and (Man Hsu) are located. Early in 1980, almost the entire mercenary 33d Infantry Regiment was put out of action on this range and even the regimental commander was taken prisoner. When it launched the Min Yang Aung Phase III this time round, the military government also conducted operations in the Loi Pang Lom region. Its objective was to gradually gnaw at the edges and eat its way into the heart of the liberated area. But not everything turned out in favor of the reactionaries.

On 25 February, the people's army made a surprise attack on the divisional commandos and soldiers from the 83d Infantry Regiment stationed atop Man Pat hill. The heavy weapons unit of the people's army accurately bombarded the camp and while the enemy soldiers panicked after suffering casualties, a storm combat unit of the people's army made an attack and occupied the camp. The battle started at 1700, and in just 15 minutes our victory banner was flown over the camp.

People's army members were not contented just because they had occupied a hill. They refused to give any respite to the demoralized enemy troops who were fleeing in disarray. They chased them and attacked again.

At 0400 the following day, the people's army stormed the (Loi Hsang-Kyin) hill. The battle lasted only about 1 hour. The mercenaries, who did not even have time to carry away the bodies of their accomplices in crime, fled in haste barely managing to drag away their wounded comrades.

In these two battles, according to incomplete reports from the people who helped carry the casualties, 14 enemy soldiers, including a lieutenant, were killed and more than 70 others, including a captain, were wounded. The people's army also captured nine weapons, including a 90-mm launcher, a pair of binoculars, some military supplies and documents.

The day after the battle, on 2 February [date as heard], the military government's mercenary military planes bombed the region all day. While they were stationed atop Man Pat hill, the deserted Man Pat village was left intact so that they could take whatever they needed, but after they left, the mercenary forces burned and destroyed the whole village by dropping napalm bombs from planes.

On 4 March, with vengeance on their minds, the embarrassed and badly-hit mercenary soldiers began a campaign to attack the camp located between Man Hka and (Man Hsu) where the people's militia and a small people's army unit were stationed. Perhaps the mercenary 33d and 69th infantry regiments and the divisional commando unit believed that if they used a (?five company strength) of men and attacked the camp where mostly people's militiamen, without any heavy weapons, were stationed, they would gain a face-saving victory. In addition to this, their strongly fortified camps on the western bank of the Salween river could also support the operation with barrages from 70-mm, 120-mm, 25 pounders and other mortars and fieldguns. They thought like mercenaries, believing that with such firepower and strength, nobody could stand in their way. But those stationed on the hill were no ordinary troops. They were people's armed forces members determined to defend their liberated area which was set up after sacrificing many lives.

[BK181147] The enemy launched the offensive for 3 days--from 4 to 6 March--with the backing from planes and heavy weapons. However, the enemy failed to capture even an inch of territory in this battle. The people's armed forces members seized five weapons. Moreover, it was learned that 13 mercenaries, including a lieutenant, were killed and more than 60 others, including 2 captains, were wounded.

At 0100 on 6 March, a people's army unit surrounded the only remaining hill in enemy hands on (Loi Hsang-kyin) mountain while making a feinting attack on (Kyu Tang-htay) hill. As the first salvo from the small and heavy weapons of the people's army was heard, enemy soldiers on (Kyu Tang-htay) as well as other hills became frightened. The mercenary military leaders, who have not yet learned their lessons from past defeats, immediately gathered all units they could and sent them to the hills under siege.

Perhaps the unfortunate ones were the mercenaries from the 83d and 33d infantry regiments in Loi Pang Lom and (Hka Kyaik) areas, who, with pounding hearts, advanced in two columns along a road at about 0100. As it was a very dark night and intense firing of weapons could be heard, the mercenaries, in order to encourage themselves, shouted whatever came to their minds and slowly inched forward. At about 0200, a people's army unit which had taken up an appropriate position started pouring in mortar shells and firing on the reinforcement mercenary columns. The mercenaries, who shortly before were chanting words of defiance, suddenly forgot what they had been saying, and they also forgot about their comrades being surrounded like themselves. Knowing that anything they would have to face--dishonorable discharge, court martial or any other charge--would still be better than death, and in a rare display of equality among ranks in the mercenary army, the officers as well as privates fled equally like frightened dogs. The battle certainly did not last very long.

In the 6 March campaign, according to incomplete reports, it was learned that a total of 35 enemy soldiers were killed and more than 90 mercenaries, including a deputy regimental commander, were wounded. A total of eight weapons and military supplies were also captured from the mercenaries.

The battle mentioned above is but a medium-scale battle fought among many others in Loi Pang Lom region recently. There have been many guerrilla battles, battles for hills and others since the so-called Min Yang Aung Phase II and Min Yan Aung Phase III were introduced.

So far almost 400 mercenaries have been killed or wounded. If, in the future, they still wish to bang their heads against the mountain ranges in the liberated area, they will meet the same fate as the 33d and 83d infantry regiments.

CSO: 4211/25

BRIEFS

COMBAT NEWS FROM MONG HSU--On 26 March, a small unit of the People's Army attacked the enemy camp at (Loi Kyant) in Mong Hsu region. Two enemy soldiers were killed and three others were wounded in the attack. The People's Army seized 2 firearms, 230 rounds of ammunition and 2 grenades. Combat news of combined force of the People's Army and the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization [SSNLO]: On 2 March, an attack by a combined force of the People's Army and the SSNLO on the 2d column of 18th Infantry Regiment Division (Mong Hsaw) village resulted in 6 enemy soldiers being killed and more than 20 others wounded. On G-2, 13 2-inch mortar shells, 8 horses and some military supplies were also captured from the enemy. [Text] [BK101332 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 10 Apr 83]

COMBAT NEWS FROM KACHIN, SHAN STATES--On 25 March, an ambush by a small unit of the People's Army on the military government's mercenary 21st Infantry Regiment near (Wayonchaung), above Chipwi, northeast of Myitkyina, resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed. The People's Army captured 3 G-2's, 180 rounds of ammunition, 9 2-inch mortar shells and some military supplies. Combat news of the combined force of the People's Army and the Kayah New Land Revolutionary Council [KNLCR]: On 23 March, a combined force of the People's Army and the KLRC attacked the 2d column of the military government's mercenary 94th Infantry Regiment at a place southwest of Hsi-Hseng. The attack killed five enemy soldiers and wounded four others. Combat news of the combined force of the People's Army and the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 4 April, a bridge between Hsipaw and Kyaukme which was used by the military government's mercenaries was blown up and destroyed. Combat news of the SSA: On 20 March, an SSA attack on the enemy at (Kyu Ma-it), between (Pangsang) and (Tongsang), resulted in six enemy soldiers being killed and two others wounded. It was learned that the SSA also captured one carbine and one rifle. [Text] [BK170825 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 17 Apr 83]

CSO: 4211/25

'WINDS OF CHANGE' HIT FIJIAN GOLD MINE

Cannberz THE AUSTRALIAN in English 19-20 Mar 83 p 20

[Article by Robert Keith-Reid]

[Text] A deal between two Australian groups and the Fijian Government will bring winds of change through Vatukoula, a gold mining town where for years the mine's management has successfully resisted attempts to unionise more than 1000 Fijian miners.

It may also lead to the opening of a second gold mine in the adjacent Tavua district.

The deal made by the Government is with Melbourne-based Emperor Mining Co, which has run the Vatukoula mine, in the north of the main Fijian island of Viti Levu for nearly 50 years, and Western Mining Corp.

The agreement, signed in Suva this week by Fiji's Minister for Energy and Mineral Development, Mr Stinson, gives the companies a 21-year extension of their mining leases and prospecting rights over a 6124ha gold bearing area adjacent to Vatukoula.

WMC will take a 10 per cent interest in the Vatukoula mine, with the right to lift this to 20 per cent.

If a three-year prospecting program in the Tavua district shows a mine should be opened there, Emperor and WMC also will undertake the venture on a 50-50 basis.

Sacking

In negotiations with the companies, the Government insisted on clauses in the agreement to improve labor relations at Vatukoula, a company town where labor-employer friction has been spectacularly bad at times.

Emperor's "hire and fire" tactics often have annoyed the Government and has outraged the Fijian Trades Union Congress, which saw Vatukoula as a last bastion of employer supremacy.

The new mining agreement states the companies will consult fully with the Government in future before sacking men en masse or cutting back mining activity drastically.

Mr Jeffrey Reid, the flamboyant New Zealander who is Emperor's chairman, and who, as resident general manager at Vatukoula, has beaten off assaults by the unions with relish, will step down as general manager.

His replacement most probably will be someone from WMC. Mr Jim Smith, adviser to the National Union of Mineworkers, who led the fruitless battle to get Vatukoula fully unionised, said the change sounded like a breath of fresh air.

"We are glad to see Mr Reid go because his attitude towards the workers has been paternalistic," he said.

Vatukoula's gold is one of Fiji's most important foreign exchange earners.

Gold output waxed and waned according to the gold price level but it has recently risen steeply.

At one time the mine was on the verge of closing since it was thought its gold ore was nearing exhaustion, but prospecting in recent years has indicated ore reserves were far larger and richer than had been thought.

CSO: 4200/559

EXPORTS INCREASE THROUGH FIJI TRADE MISSION EFFORTS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Motibhai and Co, established in the South Pacific island of Fiji over half a century ago, is sampling the delights of export trading for the first time.

The company, dealing mainly in food and drink, is now selling abroad such items as cooking oil and curry powder. It is also exporting tea after blending and packing tea imported in bulk from Sri Lanka.

The exports are going to three other Pacific countries--Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, previously New Hebrides. Like Fiji these countries are members of the Commonwealth.

The company had sold goods worth F\$90,000 (about £60,000) within the first six months of starting to export.

Contacts with importers are now well established, and the company looks forward to continued expansion in exports.

"We never knew these markets existed," admitted a delighted Mr Suresh Motibhai, director of Fiji Foods Ltd, previously a Government concern but not a subsidiary of Motibhai and Co.

Mr Motibhai (42), one of five brothers who run the company, added: "This is an interesting development. This is extra business for us and, of course, very welcome. These markets are now there to stay."

This "interesting development" is the result of the firm's taking part in a Fiji Trade Mission to the three countries in November 1981.

The mission, in which several firms took part, was organised to find new export markets for the island's products.

A prime objective of the Fiji Government is to step up its earnings of foreign exchange. The mission also reflected the importance the Government attached to other nations of the region and its desire to strengthen its relationship with them.

"There are already strong links of friendship between Fiji and other South Pacific island countries and the mission can only help to strengthen them," said Mr David Toganivalu, Fiji's Minister for Commerce and Industry at the time and now Minister for Economic Planning and Development.

The trade mission was organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat's Export Market Development Division which assists Commonwealth developing countries to improve their export performance.

The division is supported by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFIC), the developmental arm of the Secretariat.

It conducted a market survey of the region and identified export possibilities before organising the mission jointly with the Fiji Government.

Mr Motibhai's firm was not the only one to win export orders, says Mr Satyendra (35), who represented the Fiji Government on the mission.

"Everybody who took part in it has benefited," said Mr Satyendra. "Some secured immediate orders; others who did not, while disappointed at the time, obtained them later. All are now very happy."

One such happy man is Mr Jitendra Mehta, a 32-year-old graduate of Auckland University in New Zealand, whose company, Poly Products, has done "better than we expected."

The company, which, among other things, assembles steel louvre windows and manufactures lampshades, was one that failed to secure immediate orders.

But the orders began to come in later. Within nine months of the mission's return the company had sold 120,000 windows abroad, 90,000 of them to Tonga which was recovering from a devastating hurricane.

Flour Mills of Fiji Ltd was another enterprise to do well out of the exercise despite tough competition from Australia. It picked up \$20,000 worth of immediate orders, followed by others.

Mr Ishwari Prasad (31), operations manager, said: "The quality of our flour is as good as Australia's. It is also cheaper, and can reach customers more quickly because we are nearer to these markets."

Mr Prasad said the mission made "a tremendous impact," and the presence of a Government official in Mr Satyendra lent it credibility.

"Businessmen we visited were more willing to deal with us because of official backing. Having a Government representative with us gave the mission more weight."

Mr Metha said: "I had done the islands circuit before, but without much luck. The mission had a great effect--let's have more!"

The Fiji trade mission is just one example of the various ways in which the Commonwealth Secretariat seeks to help Commonwealth developing countries find export markets.

These include buyer/seller needs, which bring exporters into direct contact with potential buyers through an integrated programme of market research and product adaptation and development, culminating in a major trade exhibition.

The division, headed by Mr Bidhu Jayal, a former Joint Secretary in India's Ministry of Foreign Trade, also organises contact promotion programmes.

These programmes normally deal with a single product or product group and aim at promoting commercial contacts between exporters and trade and industrial associations as well as wholesalers, distributors and retailers in the target market.

These efforts have brought millions of dollars in foreign exchange for countries like Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Malaysia.

CSO: 4200/559

FUNCTIONS OF INDONESIAN NAVY OUTLINED

London ISLAMIC DEFENSE REVIEW in English Vol 8, No 1, 1983 pp 11-19

[Article by Brig D. S. bin Syarif]

[Text]

Introduction

It is already years now since Morris Janowitz's classic *The Military in the Political Development of New Nations: An Essay in Comparative Analysis*, was first published. In its preface the author has stated that "one of the purposes of comparative analysis is precisely to analyse societal change in such a fashion that the conclusions and hypothesis can in fact be assessed by unfolding events". The present paper hopes to assess Janowitz's generalizations by the unfolding events in Indonesia.

Janowitz has also stated that "In the process of directing societal change, leaders of new nations have a political choice as to the relative balance of coercion versus persuasion that will be used in the efforts to modernize. Paradoxically, this essay on the military is concerned with exploring the extent to which the armed forces can effect change, actually and potentially, in a new nation on the basis of a minimum resort to force and coercion". This paper will try to describe the efforts of the Indonesian Armed Forces, particularly since 1966, to effect Indonesia's development and modernization based on exactly the same principles. In so doing it will try to explain the ideas underlying the Dual Function of the Indonesian Armed Forces, namely its military function and its socio-political function. It is the hope of the Moslem World to the

moslem military leader to react our poor situation to the whole moslem world. Though 90% of the people are moslem, Republic of Indonesia is not Islamic Republic but is based on Pancha Sila (five principles).

The Military's Role in the Civilian Rule

The Background

In Anglo-Saxon belief, any encroachment of the military into civilian is a blow to liberal government and civil liberties, but in newly emergent countries, as observed by Professor Lucian W. Pye, the military are modernizing agents, and therefore the involvement of the military in the civilian administration of almost all new states is inescapable.

The differences of the military role in the new states are caused by the differences of their history, their traditions, and also the social origin of their officers. From the differences of their history, there are military forces built as a tool of colonial regimes, there are military forces built from guerillas who fought against colonial regimes, and there are also military forces built after independence was completed. And because of these traditions, there are military forces that play a great role in politics and economy, but there are also military forces that are involved only in military activities. Finally we should be aware that military forces, particularly the officer corps, are led by different segments of the social structure. Thus, there are military forces led by officers from the upper class, and there are also military forces led by officers from the middle and lower classes

In most Western democratic states the military do not play any political role. Although as individuals, in some countries, they still have the right to vote in general elections. However, as an organization the military are prevented from active political participation in choosing or backing candidates. They become a mere tool of the government along with the bureaucracy. The military has only to execute the policy determined by the civilian government.

Examples of the political activism of the military in emerging states can be seen in military forces that emerged from guerillas who fought against colonial regimes. These forces enter politics easily since they were political elements from the beginning. Their officers have usually been in politics. "... and they may even produce a cadre of political activists," says Professor Morris Janowitz. Example are Algeria, Burma and Indonesia. It is not surprising that these officers, having played a vital role in constructing the new government, remain active in politics. Independence is not the end of the revolution, a just and prosperous society is still waiting to be built. The freedom fighter military believe that it is also their responsibility to provide the people's welfare.

The background of the vital role played by the R.I. Armed Forces in the civilian administration has been recapitulated by Professor Guy J. Pauker:

"... Indonesia's armed forces had fought intensely, under chaotic conditions, in the last ten weeks of 1945 against Japanese troops carrying out the orders of Lord Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command, and against newly landed British and Dutch troops. Isolated actions continued during 1946 and 1947, without central direction and often at cross-purposes with the diplomatic efforts of the government. Their efforts against the first major Dutch attack, in July 1947, were largely unsuccessful, but from December 1948 till August 1949 they offered vigorous resistance to the second major Dutch military effort. These shared experiences and organizational efforts created an esprit de corps among Indonesian officers. This bond was further strengthened during 1950, when the Army played a major role in transforming the Federal Republic of Indonesia (consisting of the original Republic proclaimed on August 17, 1945, and fifteen federal states and autonomous areas created and supported by the Dutch) into the unitary Republic of Indonesia. The unification of the country involved armed intervention in various parts of the archipelago, especially in the Celebes in April 1950, and heavy fighting in Amboina in late 1950.

The officers corps had therefore good reason to consider itself an important factor in the

creation of the new state. The military felt strongly that they were not only executive agents but 'shareholders' of the corporate body, the Republic of Indonesia."

In contrast, military forces that emerged from colonial regimes inherited the tradition of Western military forces, and therefore remained a tool of the governments. But as time passed, and the civilian governments failed to bring welfare to the states, the military seized power and intervened with politics, as has been the case in Brazil, Cambodia, Egypt, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan etc.

Social origin has a great consequence in the political perspectives of the military, as pointed out by Professor Morris Janowitz:

"What relevance have these findings about the social origins of the military profession to an understanding of its political behaviour? There are many steps between the impact of social origin and the political perspectives of a professional group. Especially for the military,

the values of early socialization are refashioned by education and career experiences. In shaping the political perspectives of the military, however, social origin seems to be of greater consequence in the new nations than in contemporary Western industrialized countries. Differences in background, such as rural versus urban, are shapes in their social meaning. Moreover, the absence of a feudal tradition is directly relevant for understanding the subsequent impact of both education and professional training. What is so striking is that combination of hinterland and middle class social origins plus professional military education does not produce traditional conservative outlook but, in varying forms, a modernizing and collectivistic orientation."

Military forces led by officers from the upper class have tendencies toward conservatism in politics, and demand no changes. Officers from this class are usually loyal supporters of the existing government. But military forces that emerged from guerilla warfare, usually led by officers from the middle and lower classes, have no traditional interests to keep. And that is why they often

pioneered radical changes. They are against status quo and demand progress and modernization, and if the civilian government fails to do so, they will do it themselves.

Most officers of the R.I. Armed Forces, including the R.I. Navy, come from middle and lower class circles. Very few come from aristocratic families. There is certainly no feudal tradition in the R.I. Armed Forces. It is also true that most of the officers were rural and small-town sons of fathers who were minor civil servants during the Dutch colonial rule. The R.I. Armed Forces became the true believers of Pancha Sila, since it strives for equality in politics and equality in economy. It has also a code of ethics called the SAPTAMARGA.

The Involvement

The involvement of the military in civilian rule does not always mean a military dictatorship, as long as the government maintains a constitutional order accepted by the people, as in the Republic of Indonesia. The present government of the Republic of Indonesia is neither a military regime nor authoritarian, but as rightly stated by Professor Michael Brecher, a "blend of civil-military control". The civilian leaders together with the military leaders outside the services pyramid, form the government apparatus and govern the Republic according to the constitution.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia provides a political system based on a Congressional (Presidential) form of government: a representative legislature with periodic secret elections based on universal adult suffrage; the rule of law, guarded by an independent judiciary; individual rights respectively guaranteed; minority views and rights effectively protected; and more than one political party competing for influence and power. This political system belongs to democracy, whoever is in command of the government, whether in military uniform or in civilian.

This is a unique aspect of the R.I. Government. The military are assigned government positions just as are the civilians on the basis of their ability to carry the job. There are military as public administrators, as banking, industries, mining, estates, trade, airlines, shipping and railroads managers, as

deans of faculties as well as presidents of universities. The military take part in any level and field of the social, political and economic system. The military who are assigned to civilian function, are temporarily separated from the services pyramid, but are still considered as on active duty.

It is evident that the military involvement has been essential to the modernizing of the Republic of Indonesia. This may also be true in other less developed nations. For example Professor Michael Brecher says, the military are particularly capable for this all because the military have an "elan to move society and the economy". Another expert in this field, Professor Lucian W. Pye, also agrees. He believes that the military are major forces in aiding a nation's modernization. Here are his views:

In all societies it is recognized that armies must make those who enter them into the image of the good soldier. The underdeveloped society adds a new dimension: the good soldier is also to some degree a modernized man. Thus it is that the armies in the newly emergent countries come to play key roles in the process by which traditional ways give way to more Westernized ideas and practices. The very fact that the recruit must break his ties and associations with civilian life and adjust to the more impersonal world of the army tends to emphasize the fundamental nature of this process, which involves the movement out of the particularistic relationships of traditional life and into the more impersonal and universalistic relationships of an industrialized society.

Just as the military forces represent an industrialized organization, so must those who have been trained within it learn skills and habits of mind which would be of value in other industrial organizations. The officers, being highly educated, became the teachers of modern method, and hold many managerial positions. The enlisted men, being trained as first class technicians, and particularly for a navy which has very complex machinery, will, when discharged into the civilian life, become the backbone of a labour force needed for industrialization. According to Professor Morris Janowitz, "... experience in the military gives the officer and enlisted man a perspective which is compatible with, or essential for, economic development."

Nevertheless, in many less developed countries the military are also the elite group, and by sharing Professor Edward Shills' views, their role in the process of modernizing their society is absolute:

No new state will modernize itself in the present century without an elite with force of character and intelligence. No new state can modernize itself and remain or become liberal and democratic without an elite of force of character, intelligence, and high moral qualities . . .

The impatience of the technically trained and professionally formed young officers with the slovenliness and corruption of the regime of traditional oligarchy, with its combination of indolent oligarchy and mass apathy and poverty, will sooner or later seek to subvert the ancient regime and to replace it by a modernizing oligarchy (with or without liberal-constitutional appurtenances).

The R.I. Armed Force have proven well their ability as modernizing agents in modernizing their nation, for since their complete integration in the civilian rule after the abortive communist coup d'etat on 30 September 1965, the Republic of Indonesia is now ready for an economic "take-off". This aspect was seen by Professor Walt Wittmen Rostow as reported by John M. Allison in Asian Survey magazine, February 1970 issue. Professor W.W. Rostow, during a private visit, added to the glow occasioned by the official visits, with his comment that Indonesia is now ready for an economic 'take-off' as outlined in his famous book, The Stages of Economic Growth.

To come to that conclusion, Professor W.W. Rostow surely saw the "emergence to political power of a group prepared to regard the modernization of the economy as serious, high-order political business":

In more general case, the take-off awaited not only the build-up of social overhead capital and a surge of technological development in industry and agriculture, but also the emergence to political power of a group prepared to regard the modernization of the economy as serious, high-order political business.

The group who was responsible and is responsible for this in the Republic of Indonesia is the military.

The decision taken by the military to blend themselves completely with the civilians into government in late 1965 occurred because the military had shed much of their blood in attempting to prevent the endless upheavals that took place in the Republic of Indonesia between 1945 and 1965. Since the military has joined the government, no upheaval has taken place and the people are more secure.

The seriousness of the military to develop the economy of the Republic of Indonesia is reflected in the budget allocation of The First Five-Years Development Plan, 1969 — 1974, the first stage of The 25 Years Accelerated Development Plan, 1969 — 1994. The budget allocation for defence and security comprises only 3% of the overall budget plans.

The Soldier-Citizen

The Indonesian War of Independence from August 1945 till December 1949 was people's war, since the war was fought by the people and among the people. The effectiveness of people's war in expelling enemies with more advanced weaponry became the basis of present defence doctrine of the new Republic. If the R.I. Navy and the R.I. Air Force were beaten, the enemy will be met and destroyed inside the islands, by the people and among the people, with the R.I. Army as the kernel. Thus, the civilians of the Republic of Indonesia were developed into citizen-soldiers, and the soldiers into soldier-citizens.

In the era of national development that followed the independence, both the citizen-soldiers and the soldier-citizens are committed to the accomplishment of the national development, and to the welfare as well as the security of the Republic. For example, the R.I. Armed Forces became a mighty SOCIAL FORCE in the service of national development by running industries, mining, estates and public services. On the other hand the R.I. Armed Forces remain a potent MILITARY FORCE that guarded the national security. The R.I. Armed Forces thus became a force with two major roles.

In 1966 this dual function of the R.I. Armed Forces was acknowledged officially by the People's Consultative Assembly:

The non-military function of the R.I. Armed Forces' members, as citizens and Panchasilist revolutionaries to devote themselves in every field to fulfill the "Message of the People's Suffering" and for the sake of the Revolution's resilience, must be acknowledged and its continuance guaranteed.

The "Message of the People's Suffering" is the hundreds of years' desire and longing of the people of Indonesia to live in a just and prosperous society, materially and spiritually, based on Panchasila.

The R.I. Navy, as an integral part of the R.I. Armed Force as soldier-citizens, as true believers of Panchasila, is also functioning as social force next to her traditional functions as military force at sea. As fighters for independence, the R.I. Navy is also committed to achieving the national development goals, in fulfilling the demand of the "Message of the People's Suffering" that inspired the struggle for independence.

In fulfilling her dual function, the R.I. Navy plays a great role in the social, political and economic development of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Navy's Role in Social and Political Developments

The Setting

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. It consists of five main islands, Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian, with thousands of minor islands and islets around and between them, totalling 13,677 islands, of which 6,044 are inhabited. It extends from 6° north latitude to 11° south latitude and from 95° to 141° east longitude, covering a land area of 735,000 square miles and a sea area of 1,263,000 square miles. The greatest distance from east to west is about 3,200 miles, from north to south 1,200 miles.

Its location as the cross-road between two continents, Asia and Australia, and two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, makes the Indonesian archipelago one of the world's most important geographic constraints of sea power, since transportation of many of the world's wealth and power usually cross either the Malaka Strait, or the Sunda Strait, or the Lombok Strait, from West to East and vice versa.

This cross-road position is not only a geographical phenomenon in the sense of cargo and passenger transportation, but also social, political and economic phenomenon: between traditional societies in the East and North, and modern societies in the West and South; between totalitarian political systems in the East and North, and the developed economy in the West and South. Indeed, throughout history this great archipelago has been a zone of constant movement of peoples and ideas, a land of vast problems and great opportunities.

The Indonesian civilization today is a result of civilization developed thousands of years ago by the early Indonesian (Java Man) people who then interrelated with the Negroid and the Mongoloid people. Isolation by vast distance of islands and the oceans, also through a ruthless 350 years of Dutch divide and rule policy among Indonesians, slowly built the inhabitants of this great archipelago into different ethnic groups. For example there are in Sumatra: Acehnese, Bataks, Malays, Minangkabaus, Lampung. Java: Sundanese, Javanese, Madurase. Kalimantan: Dayaks, Banjarese. Sulawesi: Minahasis, Torajas, Buginese, Nusa Tenggara: Balinese, Sasaks, Timorese. Maluku: Ambonese. Irian: Papuan. It is evident that these ethnic groups have their own mother languages, customs, traditions and other ethnocentrism.

The population of the Republic of Indonesia is approximately 120 million people as of 1972, but distributed unevenly (See Figure 2). Some islands, such as Irian and Kalimantan, are very sparsely populated, while Java is among the most densely populated areas in the world, with 1,300 people per square mile. This unfavourable demographic situation creates the psychology of "Javanese imperialism" in the other islands.

The moto of the Republic of Indonesia "UNITY IN DIVERSITY" inherited from the Mojopahit Empire, shows clearly the challenge and response of the people of Indonesia, past and present. And from history, this great archipelago can only be united by a power possessing a great naval force. There were only three archipelagic states in the history of the Indonesian people: the Sriwijaya Empire from 7th to 14th century AD; the Mojopahit Empire from 13th to 16th century AD; and the Republic of Indonesia from 17 August 1945, the third archipelagic state.

The Eskaders

At any time of the year there are R.I. Navy task groups patrolling the Indonesian waters. Each task group usually consists of from four to eight ships and maintains at sea from three to six months away from their home-base, Surabaya. Their main missions are maintaining "presence at sea" and "showing the flag," from port to port, island to island. This intra-national display helps promote national solidarity.

An additional force to the two task groups, one reinforced marine battalion is also available throughout the year. At any time they can be sea-lifted to any trouble spot throughout the archipelago.

Underway between two ports of call, the Eskaders hold naval exercises for preservation of naval skill, and also undertake the "traditional and inescapable tasks of policing and law enforcement" at sea. Sometimes they visit neighbouring countries. This helps strengthen peace and friendship, as for instance while executing patrol duties enroute the Indian Ocean, the Malaka Strait, the South China Sea, the Makasar Strait, and back to homebase, Surabaya, the Eskader visited West and East Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. They also had joint naval exercises with the Malaysian Navy and the Philippine Navy.

The main task when visiting local ports or islands is to pay courtesy calls to the heads of the local governments and the local military commanders. These two local leaders usually give luncheons or dinner parties where other prominent local leaders are invited. All are happy to have Eskader among them. Through the Eskader the people maintain contact with the Central Government in Jakarta; and for the administrators, the presence of the Eskader in their vicinity, back or strengthen their authority. In these informal meetings, information is exchanged, regional problems and aspirations are collected, and directly cabled to Jakarta.

While the officers generally concern themselves with governmental problems, the crews merge with the people. They give band display or play soccer or volley ball with the local teams, and all the local people flock together at these occasions. In an

instant the "blue collar" — the R.I. Navy sailors in their white dress and blue collar — are everywhere in the town. Through the sailors the local people communicate with the modern world, and savour the taste of modern culture, value systems and attitudes because almost all of the sailors have been at least once abroad, visiting more developed countries. Throughout history sailors have spread culture and helped build civilization.

The 500 to 1000 blue collars from the Eskader are the true example of the Indonesian nationality, since they represent almost all the Indonesian ethnic groups. This is the difference between the R.I. Navy and the other R.I. services. Each R.I. Navy ship consists of different ethnic groups, and completely blended into one nationality: modern Indonesians. But most R.I. Army divisions for instance, are provincial divisions, representing only one major ethnic group, that of the area where they are assigned.

Although their home-base is Surabaya, the Eskaders by all means do not represent the "Javanese imperialism" feared by Professor Michael Brecher as the cause of instability in Indonesia. But instead of it, the multi-ethnic-group Eskaders are the communication link between the islands, and between the Central Government and the islands, since communication by other means is poor. The importance of a good inter-insular communication for the Indonesian archipelago is pointed out by Professor Michael Brecher, "Poor communications within each island and between them has accentuated the "natural" tendency to throw off central control and impede unification". Thus the role of the R.I. Navy is vital in connecting the islands for the sake of its national entity.

It is clearly accepted, that the Eskaders are extensions of the Central Government's hands to hold the nation's unity and to strengthen the Central Government's legitimacy throughout the archipelago. These facts again justified how effective "showing the flag" a very common naval business, can be used as a tool for implementing a national policy. According to Professor L.W. Martin:

"Showing the flag" is a naval activity so well established and impressive that this essentially maritime phrase has become a catchword for any demonstration of national ability. The conception that ships are small mobile pieces of national sovereignty makes them particularly suitable to symbolize the nation from which they come . . . Showing the flag is most commonly thought of as a naval business, and ships, by their conspicuous nature and their capacity for being stationed for some time in one place, are well suited physically as well as juridically to carry out the function of representation, friendly or menacing.

Of course the Eskaders are not exercising menacing methods, but persuasive.

The maintenance of a small naval presence in the national waters, in some degree, is sufficient to guarantee the national security from enemy invasion. The shooting of a merchant ship in peacetime can have a serious diplomatic consequence. Thus, in peacetime there is no need to

maintain a large trade defence force as suggested by Vice Admiral Sir Peter Gretton, since shipping in peacetime is already protected by international law. A small but mobile navy, sufficient to maintain "presence at sea" in own national waters, particularly in less developed maritime countries, is enough.

The influence and importance of maintaining presence at sea, as explained by Professor L.W. Martin, is as follows:

It has long been recognized in consideration of naval strategy that the mere existence of a force in being exerts a powerful influence over the acts of others, before as well as during conflict. One form of such influence is the deterrence of prospective or actual enemies from ventures they might otherwise undertake.

One of the peacetime activities of fleets is therefore to maintain a presence in regions of particular strategic concern, in order both to be ready for action and demonstrative readiness to undertake operations in the area . . . in a posture capable of accepting combat if it breaks out and with a full realization of what that

eventually would entail. Preparation of this sort is the only way to minimize the twin dangers of defeat or war.

It goes without saying, that such small naval units like the Eskaders, cannot win any sea command in all the archipelagic waters during wartime, but at least they can keep the sea in dispute. Many ignored the fact that the normal condition in war at sea is for the command to be in dispute. A certain sea area is said to be in dispute when both sides are unable to continue their seaborne communications in that sea area without fatal risks.

The classic teaching of Professor Julian Corbett on Methods of disputing command says:

. . . a Power too weak to win command by offensive operations may yet succeed in holding the command in dispute by assuming a general defensive attitude.

That such an attitude in itself cannot lead to any positive result at sea goes without saying, but nevertheless even over prolonged periods it can prevent an enemy securing positive results, and so give time for the other belligerent to dominate the situation by securing his ends ashore.

For a maritime Power, then, a naval defence means nothing but keeping the fleet actively in being not merely in existence, but in active and vigorous life.

Thus a continual force of two naval task groups and one floating marine battalion fulfill the purpose of securing national waters, politically as well as military.

Political Stability. All the people of Indonesia believe that independence is not the end of the revolution, but merely a bridge that linked the gap between a land of poverty and misery, and a land of hope. On that land of hope, on the other side across the bridge, they should build their just and prosperous society. A new challenge faced the people of Indonesia, the challenge of national development.

National development as defined before, means a nation-wide process of social, political and economic change directed toward the establishment of a modern society. Although social, political and economic development are interdependent, in the stages of development.

According to Professor A.E.K. Organski, in this first stage "the primary function of government is one: the creation of national unity," which pre-occupied them with five major problems of national unification:

There is, first of all, the elementary problem of establishing central political rule over all the territories and peoples to be included within the national boundaries, a problem which is generally solved brutally and unimaginatively through military conquest.

There is then the problem of maintaining this rule in the face of ethnic divisions, dissident minorities, and separatist movements, not to mention the problem of dealing with regional and provincial authorities, both military and civilian, who seek for themselves a high degree of independence from central control.

There is then the problem of maintaining this rule in the economic unification to a patchwork of local economies based largely on subsistence farming. There is the problem of extending political control to the villages through the creation of a new national bureaucracy and political parties. And there is the problem, largely postponed till the future, of expanding the meaning of nationhood to engage the efforts and the loyalty of the mass of the citizenry.

Integration then becomes the central problem, and in Professor Myron Weiner's view, integration encloses national integration, territorial integration, elite-mass integration, value integration, and integrative behaviour:

The term 'integration' thus covers a vast range of human relationships and attitudes the integration of diverse and discrete cultural loyalties and the development of a sense of nationality; the integration of political units into a common territorial framework with a government which can exercise authority; the integration of the rulers and the ruled; the integration of the citizen into a common political process; and finally, the integration of individuals into organizations for purposive activities.

Thus integration includes all which holds a society and a political system together, as diverse from a union by a common thread.

To achieve Organski's national unity Weiner's integrative national, the Republic of Indonesia must first of all create a government apparatus which can work effectively throughout the archipelago, to unite and integrate the nation. This objective needs the creation of a unitary state with a legitimate central government, where citizens from all the islands recognize the central government's authority. And this needs **POLITICAL STABILITY**, that is, a stable government system and a stable government. A stable government system is a continuous constitutional government with continuous formal government institutions, such as the cabinet, the parliament, etc., and continuous informal public institutions, such as the political parties, the pressure groups, etc. Without a stable government system, there will be no stable government. But there are possibilities to have an unstable government in a stable government system. In this case the government will be too much involved in "political survival" problems and cannot realize the development program.

What are the causes of instability? According to Professor Edward Shils, the causes of instability in the new states are primordial attachments: "the new states are abnormally susceptible to serious disaffection based on primordial attachments."

And what is meant by primordial attachments? Professor Clifford Geertz explained it as follows:

By a primordial attachment is meant one that stems from the "givens" or, more precisely, as culture is inevitably involved in such matters, the assumed "givens" of social existence: immediate contiguity and kin connection mainly, but beyond them the givenness that stems from being born into a particular religious community, speaking a particular language or even a dialect of a language, and following particular social practices. These congruities of blood, speech, custom, and so on, are seen to have an ineffable, and at times overpowering, coerciveness in and of themselves.

As the case of the Republic of Indonesia, as observed by Professor Clifford Geertz, her main primordial attachment is regionalism: "Regionalism has been the main theme in Indonesian disaffection." No doubt at all, if we just remember that the 120 million Indonesian people live scattered in 6,044 islands of the 13,677 islands that form the Indonesian archipelago. This new Republic has suffered four regional insurrections, 1950 Sulawesi and Maluku, and 1958 Sumatra and Sulawesi again. But all were controlled in less than six months by quick amphibious assaults, thanks to the readiness of the R.I. Navy. This concrete affirmative action reaffirmed the national authority and at the same time brought peace.

So it is clear, that political stability is not only a problem of political change, but also a problem of social change. The new states have to face the problem of ethnocentrism first before they can start building new societies on the other side across the bridge of independence. And economic or political disaffections are less dangerous than primordial disaffections, as pointed out by Professor Clifford Geertz:

Economic or class or intellectual disaffection threatens revolution, but disaffection based on race, language, or culture threatens partition, irredentism, or merger, a redrawing of the very limits of the state, a new definition of its domain. Civil discontent finds its natural outlet in the seizing, legally or illegally, of the state apparatus. Primordial discontent strives more deeply and is satisfied less easily. If severe enough, it wants not just Sukarno's or Nehru's or Moulay Hassan's head; it wants Indonesia's or India's or Morocco's.

Ethnocentrism cannot be annihilated. Professor Clifford Geertz suggested modernizing ethnocentrism by an integrative revolution:

Thus, what the new states – or their leaders – must some how contrive to do as far as primordial attachments are concerned is not, as they have so often tried to do, wish them out of existence by belittling them or even denying their reality, but domesticate them.

They must reconcile them with the unfolding civil order by divesting them of their legitimizing force with respect to government authority, by neutralizing the apparatus of the state in relationship to them, and by channelling discontent arising out of their dislocation into properly political rather than parapolitical forms of expression.

But to prevent primordial attachments from coming to the surface, according to Professor Clifford, the government should:

To an increasing degree national unity is maintained by a vague, intermittent, and routine allegiance to a civil state, supplemented to a greater or lesser extent by governmental use of police powers and ideological exhortation.

No doubt then, that the missions carried out by the Eskaders of the R.I. Navy fulfill the needs of establishing Organski's national unity, Weiner's integration, as well as Geertz's integration revolution. The contribution of the R.I. Navy for the accomplishment of the national development is not a minor value, since the R.I. Navy helped the Republic to solve the critical part, the establishment of political stability.

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FOREIGN LOANS REPORTED TO TOTAL \$26 BILLION

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Minister Coordinator for Economics, Industry and Finance/
Chairman of BAPPENAS Says That Foreign Loans Total \$26 Billion"]

[Text] From the First 5-Year Plan to fiscal year 1983-84, Indonesia has received foreign loans in the amount of \$26 billion. \$16 billion has been used to finance such development projects as bridges and ports. Plans call for the remaining \$10 billion to be used to finance such vital projects as the Saguling hydroelectric power plant in West Java and the Suralaya geothermal electric power plant.

These plans were discussed by Professor Dr Widjojo Nitisastro, minister coordinator for economics, finance and industry and chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Agency] during his lecture on Monday to those attending the National Conference of Senior Editors and the Association of Indonesia Reporters held at the Sahid Jaya Hotel in Jakarta.

According to Widjojo, the 49.9 percent increase in aid project and export credit funding found in the fiscal year 1983-84 State Income and Expenditure Plan is not new loan funding. It is part of the previously provided \$10 billion that is going to be used for the first time during fiscal year 1983-84.

The minister further explained that a loan cannot be termed a loan until the funds of the signed loan agreement are obligated in the financing of a development project.

"As of today Indonesia's foreign debt is \$16 billion. An additional \$10 billion will be used during the fiscal year 1983-84," he said.

He stated that, generally, only a small amount of a foreign loan is used during the 1st year; most of it is expended in subsequent phases.

In response to further questions by the attendees, Minister Widjojo explained that there are various types of loans; soft term semisoft term and commercial.

There are also loans that can be used only for specific projects. For example, the foreign loans used to finance the Asahan Dam project may not be used for any other project.

On the other hand, Widjojo said, cash loans can be used to finance all sorts of requirements. In this regard, Indonesia continues to be very cautious, not wanting to erode the value of the rupiah by over use of cash loans. Indonesia does not want to end up like certain Latin American countries, among them Venezuela and Mexico, whose loans total \$80 billion.

The minister stressed that Indonesia must continue to be very careful in using these loans and must ensure that the funds are used only to strengthen the existing capital development investments. If there are new loans of \$10 billion in fiscal year 1983-84, they will be used only to finance carefully selected projects.

In regard to the use of the rupiah and the amount of rupiahs now in circulation, Minister Widjojo said that the government is acting with great care to restrict increases in the amount of rupiahs in circulation in order to control the value of the rupiah and ensure that it is used only for such essential development measures as aid to small businessmen.

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FOREIGN LOANS FOR 1983-84 PROJECTED TO BE \$4,935,000,000

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 4 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "The Republic of Indonesia's Foreign Loans in 1983-84 Will Total \$4,935,000,000"]

[Text] During 1983-84 foreign loans are expected to total \$4,935,000,000 in loan commitments already signed.

Ali Wardhana, minister of finance, presented this projection today during the plenary session of parliament as the government's response to Parliament's general review of the 1983-84 State Receipts and Expenditure Budget Plan.

Addressing the plenary session chaired by Hardjantho Somodisastro, deputy chairman of the Paliament, Minister Ali Wardhana further explained that the capital realized from foreign loans can only be determined after the loans are put into effect. In general terms, however, it can be projected that soft-term foreign loans will total \$1,325,000,000, including up to \$35 million in food aid.

In addition, semisoft and commercial foreign loans will total \$2.61 billion while other types of loans will reach \$1 billion.

He added that the difference between the loans' principal and interest and the value of Indonesian exports during 1983-84 is expected to be 16.7 percent which means that there is absolutely no reason to reschedule the foreign debt.

Answering the council's questions concerning the status of PERTAMINA's [State Oil and Gas Corporation] debts, Minister Ali Wardhana stated that, in actuality, PERTAMINA has incurred no new debts since 1975. The government is, however, financing PERTAMINA-managed government projects with credit from Bank Indonesia.

The minister reported that, as of 24 January 1983, the principal of PERTAMINA's debts was 464 billion rupiah, all of which is to be repaid by the end of 1983. The unpaid interest on PERTAMINA's debts, as of 1 January 1983, was 465 billion rupiahs.

He said that the government feels that the fuel oil price adjustment which went into effect in January should not be linked to political problems. The government agrees with the FKP [Development Faction in Parliament] that the fuel oil price adjustment is only natural considering the price adjustments of other important commodities.

He estimated that in 1983-84 fuel oil consumption will reach 26.3 million kiloliters, that refined petroleum imports will be about 39,162,000 barrels, that consumption of pro-rata crude oil will be 49,889,000 barrels, and that the price of crude oil will be \$34 per barrel.

In order to keep up with increasing domestic fuel oil requirements, the minister explained that the government is planning on the completion in 1983-84 of refinery expansion projects in Balikpapan, Cilacap and Musi.

Of the projected 198,265,000 barrels of crude oil to be processed in these refineries, 146,993,000 barrels will be refined domestically and 51,272,000 barrels will be processed in foreign refineries.

Of the planned 139,075,000 barrels 104,416,000 will be processed in domestic refineries. To satisfy domestic requirements in excess of domestic refinery capacity, it will be necessary to import 33,631,000 barrels of several types of fuel oil.

According to the minister, state monetary reserves held by Bank Indonesia totaled \$6.4 billion in March 1982 and \$4.2 billion in December 1983.

He explained that before PP No 1 (Government Decree No 1) was issued in 1982 exporters were required to sell all the currency received from exports to Bank Indonesia, but that since PP No 1 was promulgated exporters are no longer required to sell their currency to Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia, therefore, must buy foreign currency at the effective exchange rate. To date, Bank Indonesia has not refused to buy any currency offered for sale by exporters.

9127

CSO: 4213/47

COAL RESERVES REPORTED LARGER THAN OIL RESERVES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Coal Reserves Larger Than Oil Reserves"]

[Text] Subruto, minister of mining and energy, said Friday that Indonesia's coal reserves are clearly much larger than its oil reserves.

He made this statement during hearings in Jakarta with Parliamentary Commission IV (Mining, Industry, and Capital Investment) regarding the major elements of the cooperative coal mining agreements between the State Coal Mining Company, and Mobil Oil and Nischo Iwai Corporation.

He reported that, based on completed surveys of both known and estimated usable reserves, Indonesia has about 21 billion tons of coal.

Minister Subroto did not say how large Indonesia's known oil reserves are.

According to MERDEKA's source in the Department of Mining and Energy, Indonesia's known oil reserves are estimated at between 5 billion and 15 billion barrels.

Subroto said that Indonesia's largest coal reserves are located in West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Jambi, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. Smaller reserves are found in Java, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya.

He explained that there are several types of coal. Anthracite and bituminous are high quality coals that can be used in iron and steel production. Sub-bituminous, lignite, and peat are types that are good for heating.

The most abundant types of coal found in the Indonesian reserves, he said, are lignite and peat. Anthracite and bituminous coal are found only in relatively small quantities.

Subroto recalled that Indonesia had experienced its great era in coal mining in 1941 when coal production reached almost 2 million tons just before the outbreak of World War II.

Since that time, Indonesian coal production has decreased sharply to its lowest point in 1973 when production dropped to about 150,000 tons. This decrease has resulted primarily from the availability of oil as a less expensive source of energy.

Most coal mines were closed or forced to cease operations. Nevertheless, a number of mines, such as the ones at Bukit Asam and Ombilin, continued to operate. Rebirth of the coal mining industry began in 1976 with the issuance of the presidential decree which called for increased development of coal as an alternative source of energy.

Based on this new policy guidance, Subroto stated, it was decided to begin the redevelopment of the coal industry by using the existing mines at Ombilin and Bukit Asam and through the State Coal Mining Company. In an effort to increase production, the Bukit Asam Coal Mining Company, Ltd was established and charged with the construction of the coal-powered electric power plant in Suralaya.

Subroto estimates that Indonesia will consume about 15 million tons of coal in 1990 compared to about 500,000 tons required for 1983.

Since development of our coal reserves requires capital and technology not currently available to Indonesia, the government may decide to invite third parties to collaborate with the State Coal Mining Company in developing those reserves.

Subroto said that there are currently six cooperative agreements in effect, they are: Arutmin Indonesia, Ltd in South Kalimantan; Kideco Jawa Agung, Ltd in East Kalimantan; Adaro Indonesia, Ltd in South Kalimantan; and the previously mentioned cooperative agreements between the State Coal Mining Company, Mobil Oil Corporation and Nischo Iwai Corporation.

In response to a question, Minister Subroto stated that the prospects for investment in coal mining will continue to be bright if the price of oil increases to \$50 per barrel.

"If the price of oil falls to \$25, this would make previous investments worthless." he said.

For this reason, Subroto feels that the industrial nations are afraid of possible sharp reductions in the price of oil. He reiterated that this is a force which will help to ensure that any future reduction in the price of oil is not too drastic.

He said that because oil provides 80 percent of today's commercial energy, the primary objective of the energy policy is to decrease our dependence on oil by the end of the Third 5-Year Plan to 77 percent. In other words, sources which now provide 20 percent of the energy must, during the Fourth 5-Year Plan, provide 23 percent.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS SEEN FOR DEFEAT OF EAST TIMOR RESOLUTION IN UN

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 7 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Alatas: Good Cooperation Between Indonesia and PRC in the UN"]

[Text] Following his meeting with President Soeharto in the Bina Graha executive office building on Saturday afternoon Ali Alatas, the Indonesian ambassador to the UN said that although the PRC does not support Indonesia in principle, it has never voted or made statements in opposition to Indonesia's position on the East Timor resolution.

"The PRC," he added, "has never taken part in the debate."

He stated that in other areas, such as the Group of 77 and the nonaligned group, Indonesian-PRC cooperation has been quite open with daily discussions and dialogues.

"Even during discussions of bilateral problems they have been courteous and accommodating," Ali Alatas declared.

He said that his report to President Soeharto covered several aspects of the UN debate on East Timor, as well as Indonesia's plans for the upcoming 38th UN General Assembly.

He stressed that, during the recent 37th UN General Assembly, Indonesia was able to reduce the gap between those supporting the resolution and its opponents. Fifty nations now support the resolution, while 48 pro-Indonesia nations oppose it.

Ali Alatas feels that with each passing day more nations understand and support Indonesia's position on the East Timor decolonialization problem.

"Considering last year's results, Indonesia's prospects for defeating the resolution are bright. However, we cannot become careless; we must always be on our guard," Ali remarked.

Indonesia must, he said, continue to deal with the East Timor problem seriously. The problem is being handled in an intensely coordinated manner by several government agencies.

The chief of Indonesia's UN delegation suggested that factual reporting on developmental progress in East Timor should be increased. "Such reports should be sent to all Indonesian overseas representatives. Organized factual reports are very helpful in defeating a variety of issues that are raised in regard to East Timor," said Ali.

He cited as an example the issue that was raised over starvation in East Timor when, in fact, there was absolutely no danger of famine.

"If we don't have concrete data," he said, it is rather difficult for us."

He said that Indonesia is continuing to foster its relations with nations who have supported Indonesia in the UN and that he expects even more support for Indonesia in the upcoming sessions.

Indonesia continues to reject any petition which seeks to convene a UN hearing on East Timor. It is Indonesia's position that the East Timor problem need not be discussed in the UN.

9127

CSO: 4213/47

ATTORNEY GENERAL ISSUES SERIOUS WARNING ON SMUGGLING

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Attorney General Issues a Stronger Warning: 3 Smuggling Kingpins Thought Operating in Singapore"]

[Text] MERDEKA has received information that the attorney general has issued a stronger warning about recent increases in smuggling in the waters north of West Java and Jakarta Bay.

Frequent reports state that electronic equipment and fine textiles by the thousands are being smuggled into Jakarta. With smuggling operations increasing at a frenzied pace during this period of economic recession, it is said that the amount of contraband that slips through far exceeds what is seized by the authorities. One cannot estimate how many billions the nation is losing in customs revenue.

Meanwhile, the attorney general's office reports that its intelligence operatives have been ordered to investigate all activities that have any indication that smuggling is involved. Prosecutor Amir Danoe Hoesodo, chief of the attorney general's Intelligence Operation Center, is reported to be in charge of these field investigations.

Suspected contraband seems to be widely distributed in the market places. In Glodok, legally marketed and domestically produced electronic products cannot compete with the cheaper contraband items. In both Pasar Baru and on Pintu Air Street, very inexpensive fine imported textiles are openly sold in the stores.

According to our reporter's information, direct from Singapore, the Government of Singapore is not really taking much action to aid in countering this smuggling problem because of the system being used.

There are indications that at least three large-scale suppliers are controlling the Singapore-Indonesia smuggling operations. Their initials are said to be "THAK," "SPS", AND "MS".

The smuggling operations appear to be running so routinely that if one has contacts he can find out who the ringleaders in Jakarta are. One group is known as the "Rabbit" gang. A person whose initials are "JWR" is strongly

suspected of being the leader of Jakarta-based smuggling syndicate. "JWR" reportedly owns a diesel trawler which he uses to transport contraband from ships or islands in Jakarta Bay to safe landing beaches.

Others who are strongly suspected of being linked to syndicates involved in the smuggling of electronics and textiles are "THE", "SH", and "MT". These Indonesians of foreign descent make frequent trips between Jakarta and Singapore where they contact suppliers.

The beaches used by the smugglers are those on the northern coast of West Java covering almost 500 kilometers. This is the soft area of penetration for smugglers.

Beaches used in the Cirebon area include Kali Pasung, those in the vicinity of Eretan, Indramayu, Pamanukan, Cilamaya, and those around Karawang such as Ciparage Pedes, Tengkolak, Sedari Batujaya and Tanjungbungin Batujaya.

Further, it is known that there is a special harbor in the Ujung Kulon area near Tanjung Sekong and other landing sites at Tanjung Tanggālan Merak Utara and Kamal Muara, Muara Baru, and Cilincing on the Jakarta Peninsula.

Some of the small islands in the vicinity of Pulau Seribu, among them Babi (Obi), Edam, and Panili, are often used as dropping zones. It takes a motorboat about 2 hours to reach Jakarta from these islands.

Based on MERDEKA's detailed information, it seems that a swift intensive land-based operation targeting these isolated beaches is badly needed. Our source says that attention must be paid to locking the landward gate and not just focusing on the seaward activity.

He said that we need to have another operation like Operation Garuda which was carried out by the customs service with teams swooping down on warehouses in which suspected contraband is thought to be stored.

Countersmuggling operations such as this are not too difficult to conduct as long as the raids are well planned. By checking stores, investigators can find out where the big shots are roosting.

There are 2 stores in Glodok and others in the vicinity of Kemakmuran Street in Jakarta that are suspected of dealing in contraband electronic equipment. Contraband textiles have been found in stores in the area behind Pasar Baru and on Pintu Air Street.

According to our reports, the only ones caught to date have been the small fry. It seems that the really important smugglers escape very easily.

Many criminal cases of smuggling are now being prosecuted by authorities in Cirebon, Karawang, and Jakarta. It seems, however, that these cases take a lot of time to process and if a punishment is finally meted out, it is often very light.

9127

CSO: 4213/47

NURTANIO LEADS WITH AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENSE JOURNAL in English Mar 83 p 6

[Text] The aircraft industry in the ASEAN countries can be developed to produce high-technology products, comparable with those of advanced countries, if ASEAN technicians are provided with latest technical training.

The chief of the Community Relations section of PT Nurtanio, Indonesia's aircraft assembly plant, Dr Soeripto says, as a member of ASEAN, his country is now capable of producing fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, because Indonesian technicians have been exposed to some high-technology training.

Indonesian-made aircraft and helicopters compare favourably with the products of foreign countries and there has been increasing interest by the international aircraft industry in PT Nurtanio, the only aircraft manufacturer in the ASEAN region.

PT Nurtanio has growing cooperation in production techniques with the Spanish firm of CASA, the West German firm of MBB and Aerospatiale of France, which provide co-production licences for the aircraft and helicopters. Boeing of the US is also willing to order a quantity of spare parts for its aircraft.

Aircraft manufactured are for civilian and military purposes. The Indonesian

Air Force has ordered 32 CN-235 aircraft and 26 Super Puma AS-332 helicopters. The Indonesian Navy and Army have also placed orders for these equipment. In addition the Thai Air Force and Army have each ordered 20 NC-212 Aviocar military aircraft and four other aircraft.

A total of 419 orders for aircraft and helicopters have been received by PT Nurtanio, consisting of 231 aircraft and 188 helicopters. Orders for 129 NC-212 Aviocar and 80 CN-235 aircraft have been placed. There are 108 orders for the NBO-105 helicopters.

Customers placing orders are not only Indonesian firms and armed services but include those of foreign countries. Besides Thailand, Bangladesh, Burma, a Malaysian airline, Pakistan, Argentina and the Iberia, Aviocar and Trans-Europe airlines have also placed orders.

PT Nurtanio also has a weapons systems division in West Java named 'Menang' (Victory), with the task of developing weapons systems. In the future the company intends to manufacture fighter aircraft and Boeing jets, according to Dr. Soeripto, who quoted the chief director of PT Nurtanio, Dr B.J. Habibie.

CSO: 4200/555

VIETNAMESE UNIT REPORTEDLY MONITORING KAMPUCHEAN AUTHORITIES

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENSE JOURNAL in English Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

A new intelligence unit known as 'K-10' has been set up in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese authorities, with the task of monitoring the movements of Kampuchean administration officials and foreign officials in the capital, according to a senior officer of the Thai Supreme Command. The unit was intended to strengthen control over the Heng Samrin administration.

The unit is said to be staffed by about 50 to 70 Vietnamese agents selected by the Vietnamese Interior Ministry who are responsible for screening aides to senior Kampuchean officials of the Heng Samrin regime and for providing security during important state functions, the senior Thai officer quoted intelligence reports as saying.

The screened aides recruited into the K-10 unit would also report on the activities of Kampuchean authorities to Vietnamese officials.

A former senior Kampuchean official who defected to Thailand had, sometime last year, reported that a Vietnamese agency in Hanoi monitored activities and controls the affairs of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

Kampuchean refugees reaching the Thai border were quoted as saying that most employees working in hotels in Phnom Penh where officials of international relief organisations are staying, were sent there by Vietnamese authorities. These employees were required to report on the movements of the officials.

The Thai officer also said that Vietnam has been moving in several Vietnamese into Phnom Penh and areas around Lake Tonle Sap to settle. In other areas, the Kampuchean families had been forced to accept at least one Vietnamese to stay with them. These placements are attempts by the Vietnamese to spread their influence over the Kampuchean people.

BRIEFS

TEACH-IN ON SRV PULLOUT--Phnom Penh, 1 May (SPK)--A teach-in on the forthcoming departure of a part of the Vietnamese volunteers on internationalist mission in Kampuchea was held in Oudong District, Kompong Speu Province, some 100 km west of Phnom Penh, and attended by several cadres, workers and representatives of mass organizations. Taking the floor, the speakers hailed the merits of the Vietnamese volunteers. According to them, the Vietnamese combatants on mission in Oudong, in cooperation with their Kampuchean comrades in arms, have insured security and order for the population. Not only did they contribute to the development of the local armed forces, but they also aided the inhabitants of Oudong to bring their lives back to normalcy in the economic, cultural, health, educational and other sectors. One of the concrete proofs of the Vietnamese combatants' assistance can be seen in the report on the achievements made by the inhabitants of Oudong: This district planted more than 9,000 hectares of rice during the past main rice growing season and sold to the state more than 700 metric tons of paddy. [Excerpt] [BK011205 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0508 GMT 1 May 83]

MUGABE GREETED--Phnom Penh, 26 Apr (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, recently sent a message of warm greetings to Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union party (ZANU) and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of the third independence anniversary of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message notes that during the past 3 years, under the leadership of chairman [as recieved] Mugabe, the "Zimbabwe people have achieved many important successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and international reaction for independence, peace, democracy and social progress." We hope, the message reads, that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two countries will develop in the future to the benefit of the two peoples. Chairman Heng Samrin wished Chairman Robert Mugabe good health and success in his noble task. On the same occasion, Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and a minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of greetings to Mangwende Witness, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe. [Text] [BK270952 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 26 Apr 83]

CSO: 4219/56

COMPROMISE SAVES PARTY ISLAM CONGRESS

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 May 83 p 13

[Article by Ismail Kassim]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — The three-day Party Islam annual congress was saved from ending in confusion today by a last-minute compromise between the leaders and the delegates over the proposed constitutional amendments.

Although most delegates accepted the setting up of a 12-member consultative council of Ulama (religious scholars) which will become the final arbiter on party policies, they insisted that the terms "Intellectuals" and "president" should be dropped from the amendments.

During the heated debate this morning, they stressed that the two words originated from the west, and were, therefore, unsuitable for use by Pas, especially as there were other alternatives.

The party leadership had earlier proposed that the title, the Yang Di-per-tuan Agung of Pas, be changed to president and that the ulama wing be reconstituted to include intellectuals.

New attitude

So much time was spent on the debate over the constitutional amendments that the congress, called the *muktamar*, had

to unanimously adopt the remaining six resolutions without debate.

In line with the theme of the *muktamar* on the liberation of Muslim communities, two resolutions called on all the powers, big and small, including some Islamic governments, to desist from harassing and persecuting Muslims.

The *muktamar* also called on the Malaysian government to replace the current secular oriented education system, including the new curriculum at primary level, with an Islamic-based one, and to make Arabic the second official language.

The proceedings underlined the change in attitudes of Pas from one based on Malay nationalism to the struggle to reform the Muslim community at home and abroad.

Main goal

The focus was, from the beginning, on the obstacles facing Muslims everywhere in their efforts to upgrade the role of Islam in administration of their societies.

Throughout the debate, not a single delegate raised inter-communal grievances or the special rights of Malays or Bumiputras.

Instead, there was a deliberate attempt to soothe the fears of non-Muslims as evidenced by the decision of the *muktamar* to adopt a resolution proposed by the youth wing to make efforts to dispel misconceptions among those outside the faith.

As party president Haji Yusoff Rawa stressed in his address two days ago, the Islamic struggle was aimed at freeing people from being misled and from cruelty, oppression and misery.

But it would take more than just words to eliminate the fears of non-Muslims who form about 45 per cent of the Malaysian population.

To them Pas will remain an extremist Islamic party, notwithstanding what it might say at its *muktamar* or election rallies.

In the election for places in the central executive committee, the more fundamentalist group in the party swept all the seats.

About half of them are about 40 years old or younger.

Among the prominent newcomers are Mr Subky Latif, a well-known journalist, and Mr Halim Arshad, a long-time Islamic youth activist, and ex-detainee.

With the elimination of the moderate supporters of former president Datuk Asri Haji Muda, Pas has never been more united especially at the top over its priorities and objectives.

The main goal, as outlined by Haji Yusoff in his address, was to transform Malaysia into an Islamic country through reforming the Muslim.

And the move in Pas to elevate the role of the Ulama was the first step in this process.

Observers attending the *muktamar* said they detected a new mood among the delegates, most of whom appeared to be fired with Islamic idealism.

They predicted that left unchecked, Pas would probably become a greater threat to the dominance of Umno in the rural Malay areas, in the foreseeable future.

PRIME MINISTER SCORES WEST FOR UNDERMINING 'LOOK EAST' POLICY

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 83 p 17

[Text] Kulai, Fri.--Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad today hit out at Western countries for trying to undermine Malaysia's development and its "Look East" policy.

In a hard hitting speech here today, he said these Western countries through magazines, especially economic journals, are out to tarnish the country's image, as they are envious of Malaysia's continued success.

"To discredit us, these magazines are projecting an image to foreign investors and foreigners that Malaysia is not as successful as it has been made out to be--as if the eyes do not tell the true picture," Dr Mahathir said.

"They have also hit out at government policies and accused political leaders of having differing views," he added.

Opening an Umno meeting here, the Prime Minister said the Look East policy had also been abused by these magazines.

Western countries, he said, feel uneasy about the policy as they fear they would suffer losses not only economically but also in terms of control and influence over Malaysia.

The magazines have also indicated that only one leader is obsessed by the Look East policy and that other leaders do not support the policy but favour the old one which is to look West, he said.

"They project this view in the hope that political leaders will contradict one another and that the stability of the country will be affected. Our ability to compete with them in the economic sector will also be undermined," he added.--NST.

CSO: 4200/566

PAS TO ADOPT 'MORE REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH'

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 83 p 17

[Article by Ismail Kassim]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — The opposition Pas has emerged from its prolonged crisis determined to adopt a more revolutionary approach based on the Iranian experience.

"We must learn from the success of the Muslim community in Iran to upgrade the capabilities of our struggle," declared its acting president, Haji Yusoff Rawa.

Haji Yusoff, who was speaking on the first day of the 29th Pas annual congress, called the Muktamar, added that learning did not mean copying.

He urged the party to adopt only what would be considered good and relevant for Pas in its struggle to upgrade the role of Islam.

His address to a record crowd of about 2,000 delegates and observers was greeted periodically with cries of approval.

Haji Yusoff also spoke on what he considered to be the main problems facing the Islamic world, touching on developments in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cambodia and other places.

The future of Islamic communities was uncertain these days, irrespective of whether Muslims were the majority or minority, he said.

"They are facing persecution and repression in Russia, India, Burma, Philippines, Thailand, Syria, Iraq and so on."

Noting that Islam had not been given due recognition even in Muslim countries, he appealed to all the governments concerned to change their policies.

Such frank criticism of foreign governments had never been heard before at a Pas congress, but this new mood seemed to fit in with the theme adopted by the party for this year's meeting: Towards the liberation of the Muslim communities.

He described the setting up of Bank Islam and the international Islamic university by the National Front government as minor projects that would not have any impact on the secular environment.

Referring to the proposed changes in the party constitution, he said it was necessary to streamline the role of the ulamaks (religious scholars) in order to strengthen Pas.

Haji Yusoff, who is the former ambassador to Iran and who defeated Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad in the 1969 general election for the Kubang Pasu parliamentary seat, will be returned unopposed as party president.

The three wings of Pas — youths, muslimat (women), and the reconstituted ulamaks and intellectuals — will meet this afternoon and tonight.

Tomorrow, the delegates will debate on the presidential address and elect a new central executive committee.

PALM OIL CONVERTED INTO DIESEL-LIKE FUEL

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 May 83 p 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat.--Malaysia has made a breakthrough in the search for an alternative source of energy by successfully converting palm oil into diesel-like fuel.

Preliminary studies conducted by the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (Porim) have shown that the resultant palm diesel is cheaper than its petrol-based counterpart. It is also pollution-free.

Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong said studies indicated that palm diesel and petroleum diesel have similar properties in regard to burning qualities and chemical stability.

It has also been found that palm diesel has a superior octane index which results in better fuel performance.

The government has agreed that Porim, the University of Malaya, University Technology of Malaysia and Petronas will jointly set up a pilot plant to process the diesel. The plant would be able to produce 3,000 tonnes of diesel a year.

Datuk Leong said that with the current price of crude palm oil it would be economical to process palm diesel which can be sold for \$444 per tonne--considerably less than the current subsidised price of petroleum diesel.

The minister also announced that research carried out by Porim indicated that palm oil mill effluent can produce electricity.

The effluent is capable of producing biogas with a methane content of 60 to 70 per cent which can be harnessed to generate electricity in existing power plants with minimal equipment alterations.

The cost to produce one unit of electricity (1 kilowatt-hour) from palm oil effluent at 14.6 cents is lower than the industrial tariff rate of 17 cents being charged, he said.

He added if the 40 per cent Custom duty is exempted from the product it would be possible and economical for the effluent-based electricity to be distributed to the public through the National Electricity Board.--NST.

EXPANSION IN PETRONAS INFRASTRUCTURE

East Burnham ARABIA THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Apr 83 p 56

[Text]

Petronas, the Malaysian state oil company, plans to build 150 service stations throughout the country by 1985. Insiders say that, of the ten sites already chosen for development, five will become fully operational by this December. It is likely that most of the service stations will be leased to Malays, since the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives) last year recorded only 21 per cent (or 214) of the country's then 1042 service stations in Malay hands.

Likewise, of the 891 kerosene-diesel-lubrication oil distributors, 149 (or 16.7 per cent) were categorised Malay. Already, other oil companies have been advised to allot 30 per cent of their service stations to Malays after submission of their restructuring programme to the Foreign Investment Committee.

Until plans for the service stations were revealed, ad hoc diversification, motivated by circumstances rather than deliberate planning, generally forced the corporation's involvement in the petroleum products market. An exception is the deliberate domestic marketing of aviation fuel and bunker oil since late 1980.

Hence, beginning with kerosene and diesel sales in June 1980, Petronas has ventured into the local LPG market since April, 1981. While the corporation's entry helped stabilise market supplies considerably, oil companies publicly expressed doubts over the "kind of expansion we can plan in view of Petronas's involvement."

In retrospect, speculation is rife that Petronas's since-revealed corporate plans may have been forced by private-sector insistence that it

publicly declare its long-term policy, so that the latter can plan their own moves.

Operating from 20 makeshift "skid" stations, Petronas says it currently supplies 10 per cent of the domestic petroleum products market. Retailing aside, Petronas evidently supplies several statutory

organisations - namely Majuikan, Felda and Mada - with bulk diesel and kerosene.

Apparently, the Petronas arrangement with both Felda and Mada is geared "towards the improvement of the kerosene flow to domestic rural users." Grassroots consumers did not benefit much from the government's annual M\$600m (\$260m) diesel and kerosene subsidy, since the latter commodity especially often disappeared overnight from the market. The result was that consumers eventually purchased the product in small "rationed" quantities and, in the process, paid above the maximum price allowed.

If successful, it is anticipated that the Petronas arrangement with Felda and Mada would benefit 113,000 farm families. But the moot question is whether Petronas can succeed where the oil companies have failed.

Elsewhere, Petronas says it provides dis-

tribution outlets for diesel and kerosene sales in Bintulu, Kuching and Sibul in Sarawak; supplies shippers with fuel at Port Klang and Pasir Gudang; fuels aircraft at Penang's Bayan Lepas airport and Johore's Senai airport; and supplies the National Electricity Board's Prai and Malacca stations with fuel oil. Exact market breakdown figures, however, are hard to come by because Petronas maintains a tight grip on such information and does not usually go beyond general statements.

Petronas sources say that the state-owned corporation may establish a separate subsidiary for producing and selling domestic petroleum products. Included in the subsidiary's mandate would be a much debated, World Bank-assisted master plan for the nation's gas industry, the sources add. Already, the National Electricity Board's 450MW "combined cycle" power station in Paka, Trengganu, has been promised offshore gas supplies from the east coast.

In refining, Petronas has planned refineries in Trengganu (55,000 bpd) by mid-1983 and in Malacca (165,000 bpd) by 1985, at a total cost

of M\$2.5bn (\$1.1bn). While the former would utilise only local crude, the latter has ostensibly been designed for imported intake, blended with local crude. Currently, the country has three refineries, two owned by Shell and one by Esso. Petronas also maintains a refining arrangement with the Singapore Refining Company for 40-45,000 bpd of crude.

In related moves, Petronas reportedly plans the establishment of a strategic oil stockpile. Aside from the 45-70 days' operational stocks maintained by oil companies, Malaysia presently has no other reserve supplies. Hence, assuming that the entire 130,000 bpd daily crude requirement is imported at, say, \$34 per barrel. Malaysia would need M\$9.4 m for a day's stock, or M\$940m for 100 days' supply.

There are also the additional expenses of storage, insurance and administration, over and above the hefty initial investments in items like storage and loading facilities. But whether Petronas can build a strategic oil stockpile in the immediate future remains doubtful, given its limited experience in large-scale downstream operations.

Infrastructural projects appear to be another current preoccupation with Petronas. Under this phase, the corporation plans aviation tank farms, complete with refuelling facilities, at all the country's airports, and bunkering facilities at Pasir, Gudang, Port Klang and Kuantan. Insiders say Petronas already supplies Semar and Bayan Lepas with aviation fuel. Also, the construction of refuelling facilities at Kuala Lumpur's Subang airport appears to be well advanced, while

Petronas has acquired both Port Klang's and Pasir Gudang's existing bunkering facilities.

Among additional infrastructural projects reportedly under consideration are: construction of pipelines, oil terminals and other processing facilities; a petrochemical complex supplied with the corporation's feedstock; purchase of new drilling rigs and "several" large tankers; and collaboration with Malaysian companies interested in synthetic rubber production. Synthetic rubber is "exciting," says one Petronas source, "because given the long-established dominance in natural rubber, Malaysia could thereby be doubly assured in the industry."

Evidently, Petronas's expansion plans would not be hampered by insufficient funds. Apart from an initial government-funded M\$10m launching grant in 1975, Petronas has funded all its operations with revenue obtained from crude production. After tax, the corporation retained M\$2.2bn net income in 1981, as against M\$761m in 1980. Still, it is understood that Petronas's investment decisions are initially vetted by its own special investment committee, later "a group of consultants," and lastly, the prime minister himself. Apparently, the premier usually confines himself to "balancing Petronas's development spending with the government's own."

In retrospect, Petronas's enormous profit margins have been derived from its main activity, which is the collection and export of the government's share of oil developed in partnership with foreign contractor oil companies. As one result, the corporation is reckoned among the 500 largest outside the US (number 210 in 1981 on *Fortune* magazine's ranking system). More specifically, it is claimed that Petronas is among the 35 largest petroleum companies outside the US, which puts it in the Esso Netherlands and Texaco Canada league.

Petronas's reserves currently stand at around M\$4bn, mostly in Bank Negara (central bank) Malaysia deposits. The reserves could, theoretically, be channelled for general development purposes via government bonds or securities. However, as its last accounts indi-

cate, Petronas has approved and contracted M\$1.4bn worth of equipment and services for the group and M\$20m for the company, with a further M\$2.4bn for the group and M\$2bn for the company "approved in principle."

Overall, Petronas's development expenditure is estimated at M\$7bn for the next few years.

Petronas has entered into six production-sharing agreements, including one signed in August 1980 with Petronas Carigali, Oceanic Exploration and British Petroleum, for a tract offshore Sabah. The other agreements have been signed since 1976 with Sarawak Shell Bhd for offshore Sarawak, Sabah Shell Petroleum for offshore Sabah, and Exxon Production Malaysia for offshore Sabah (two tracts) and offshore Trengganu.

As per the 20-year production-sharing agreements, oil contractors bear all oil-gas exploration-related capital expenditure. After phased-over recovery of exploration costs at a maximum 20 per cent of gross production per annum, and 10 per cent state-federal royalties deduction in equal proportion, all commercial discoveries are shared 70:30 between Petronas and the contractor. Additional key clauses include: all equipment used in petroleum resources is to remain Petronas's property; and the 20-year agreements may, if necessary, be extended.

Petronas Carigali Sdn Bhd, Petronas's exploration subsidiary that was established in May 1978, has recently drilled four of seven planned wells offshore peninsular Malaysia under an oil-gasfield mapping programme. (The first well was drilled in August 1980.) By December 1980, PC had signed contracts with several foreign contractors, namely British National

Oil Corporation (for "services of expert advice on exploration activities off Trengganu"); BP Petroleum Development (for "help in exploration areas off Trengganu"); Australia Odeco (for "the lease of drilling rigs and other equipment") and BP Petroleum and Oceanic Exploration ("to help explore oil off the Sabah coast.")

CSO: 4200/559

BRIEFS

JAPANESE COMPANIES--Kuala Lumpur, Fri.--Japanese companies which have won multi-million dollar construction contracts in Malaysia are using their bumiputra partners as fronts to qualify for their tender bids, it was alleged here today. The charge was made by the Malaysian Bumiputra Building Contractors Association, whose president Mr Nasir Ahmad said: "Japanese contractors here are only paying lip service to their local partners and are never serious in terms of helping to meet the target of Malaysia's New Economic Policy." The Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry have also charged the Japanese with discriminatory practices. [as published] In a statement earlier this week the chamber said that the Japanese attitude was unfortunate as the policy was as much in their interests, in terms of the business to be generated, as that of the bumiputras. The main reasons given by the Japanese for denying his local partner full participation include the high work-quality to be maintained and the schedule to be met. But Mr Nasir said that in most cases this was only a ploy to deprive local contractors of a fair share of the business.--AFP. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 83 p 17]

CSO: 4200/566

FORMER MINISTER REAPPEARS ON POLITICAL SCENE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Mar 83 p 12

[Article: "Anti-Indonesian Political Figure in Papua New Guinea Tries for Comeback"]

[Text] Iambakey Okuk, an anti-Indonesian political figure in Papua New Guinea, is trying hard to make a comeback in the political arena of his country. The court in the area of Unggia-Bena in Eastern Province on last Friday, 11 March gave the green light to Okuk to participate in a local byelection. This was the report submitted by the KOMPAS stringer in the capital of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby.

Okuk was the deputy prime minister in the cabinet of PM Julius Chan who lost the 1982 general elections to Michael Somare and the Pangu Party. At present, Somare, who has good relations with Indonesia, is serving as prime minister of Papua New Guinea (PNG).

While he was deputy prime minister of PNG in the Julius Chan cabinet, Iambakey Okuk of the National Party often made statements that were anti-Indonesian in tone, and which constituted interference in Indonesia's internal affairs, especially with respect to Irian Jaya. He stated that the Indonesian transmigration program in Irian Jaya "represented a serious danger to the security of Papua New Guinea."

Okuk, known as a politician who is surrounded by a staff and bodyguard of foreigners, once put forth a proposal to close the PNG Embassy in Jakarta and relocate it in Malaysia. In the past election, Okuk was serving as chairman of the National Party, was defeated by John Nilkare of the Pangu Party in the Chimbu Electoral District, Okuk's home district. John Nilkare now fills the position of interior minister.

In the most recent election campaign, Okuk became known as a candidate who spent money recklessly by supplying thousands of cans and bottles of beer to the people, besides giving money to the voters. Because at the time of the election, he also was serving as minister of transportation and civil aviation, he was accused of using aircraft belonging to Air Niugini for campaign purposes. Okuk refuted these allegations by saying that he was traveling to various areas in his capacity as a minister.

However, he unexpectedly suffered a major political defeat. He then offered the position of chairman of the National Party to Brig Gen (retired) Ted Diro. This offer was accepted by Diro who, because he became chairman of a large party that was out of power, found himself chief of the political opposition. Previously, Ted Diro who was formerly commander of the PNG Defense Forces, was the leader of an independent political group.

Because of his political defeat, Okuk called for a new election in the Chimbu District. However, the district court in that area in February 1983 declared the election valid, thereby upholding the victory of John Nilkare. Subsequently, Okuk announced his withdrawal from politics.

In the meantime, a member of the National Party in Unggai-Bena, Eastern Highlands Province, called for a new election in that area, and Okuk felt he had a right to participate in it. Although Okuk does not come from this district, he gave as his reason the fact that his wife came from there. In addition to his wife's originating from Unggai-Bena, Okuk owns a house and some land in that area.

Akepa Miakwe, who called for the new election in Unggai-Bena, meanwhile withdrew his candidacy leaving the field open to Okuk. Whether Okuk will win this new election and subsequently become a member of parliament remains unclear. He must first beat six other candidates in the contest. Nevertheless, Ted Diro already has announced that he will give up the post of chairman of the National Party and chief of the political opposition, if Okuk wins the new election.

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CSO: 4213/56

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

ARMY CHECKS NEW BORDER ROAD--Port Moresby, 14 Apr--Papua New Guinea has sent a small military contingent to its western border to check whether a new Indonesian road crosses into its territory, the Army commander said today. Brig-General Gago Mamai, commander of the PNG defence force, told reporters the 30-man patrol would investigate a report that the road crossed the border with Indonesia's Irian Jaya province in two places. A patrolling aircraft said eight kilometres of the road had been built up to 1.5 km into PNG territory. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, has expressed concern at the report and demanded an explanation from Jakarta. An Indonesian Embassy official said today there had so far been no response. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Apr 83 p 7]

CSO: 4200/558

PHILIPPINES

TARIFF MAY BE LOWERED ON EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] TOKYO--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today he has ordered Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) to conduct a thorough study of the possibility of reducing tariff duties for Philippine export products to Japan and ease the country's balance of trade.

He also allayed fears by Philippine officials that Japanese corporations had invested lesser in the Philippines compared to those in Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Nakasone, scheduled to visit Manila May 6 to 8 as part of his ASEAN tour which begins April 30, described the ASEAN swing as a start of establishing "a closer, personal friendship with ASEAN heads of state and their people."

AT AN hour-long meeting with ASEAN journalists at his official residence here, Nakasone said the results of the study on the reduction of tariff duties would be submitted to him before he leaves for Manila next month.

He said tariff duties studied by MITI were mostly agricultural products including bananas for which Filipino exporters still get cartons/containers from Japan.

The Philippines last year suffered a trade deficit of US\$0.2 billion in its bilateral trade with Japan, according to Japan's foreign ministry.

ON INVESTMENTS in the Philippines, Nakasone said: "I don't believe Japanese corporations have invested least in the Philippines. In fact, the Philippines have been given top priority in terms of Japanese investment as well as in economic cooperation."

However, he did not specify figures as to the amount of Japanese investments poured in last year by Japanese corporations, saying only that Japan has invested US\$5.5 billion in 1982, of which \$10 billion went to the ASEAN.

Nakasone, however, cited the need for an "investment protection accord" with the ASEAN partners to ensure protection for foreign investment aid by Japan.

DURING the press conference, Nakasone also said:

--That 35 percent of the 70 percent of over-all economic cooperation fund released by Japan went to the ASEAN.

--Assured ASEAN that Japan preferred to be an economic power instead of becoming a military power even as it builds up its defense capability against possible aggression by the Soviet Union.

--Announced that it had frozen all economic aid to Vietnam in view of the latter's refusal to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, in open defiance of the ASEAN resolution adopted unanimously by peace-loving countries of the United Nations.

--Called for closer economic cooperation between ASEAN and Japan in agriculture, science and technology exchange among their nations.

CSO: 4200/574

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT WILL SEEK SPECIAL CREDIT LINE FROM OECF

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Apr 83 p 10

[Text] THE government will seek a special credit line from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan for the \$1 billion San Roque multi-purpose project in San Manuel, Pangasinan.

Financing for the project is one of the issues to be taken up by local and Japanese officials during the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said the government will seek a special OECF credit on top of the regular OECF funding the Japanese extends to the country annually.

The two governments are now negotiating the 11th yen credit package. Among the projects identified as beneficiaries of the 11th credit line are the industrial tree plantation project of the state-owned National Development Co. (NDC) and the geothermal/hydroelectric projects of National Power Corp. (NPC).

The San Roque project, once completed, will have an installed capacity of 390 MW, and can help alleviate the irrigation difficulties in Central Luzon.

With the commissioning of the multi-purpose project in 1989, the country expects to displace imported oil with hydroelectric power to generate electricity in the Luzon area.

Because of the oil displacement, the country will be able to realize savings of about \$64 million annually.

CSO: 4200/574

DELEGATION SEEKS JAPANESE, KOREAN TARIFF REDUCTIONS

Negotiations in Progress

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Apr 83 p 24

[Text]

A high-powered Philippine mission is now in Japan negotiating for lower tariffs for Philippine bananas and will proceed to South Korea to seek the lifting of a 1981 ban on Philippine fruit exports, trade and industry ministry sources said.

The mission is composed of ranking officials of the agriculture ministry, board of investments, Philippine International Trading

Corp., foreign ministry and the trade and industry ministry.

A tariff drop to 10 per cent from the most-favored-nation (MFN) rate of 50 per cent in the off-season and reduction to 20 per cent from the 40 per cent MFN rate in season is being sought by the mission from the Japanese government.

Fruit exports to Japan in 1982 totalled slightly over 100 million dollars or about 25

million cartons. Philippine estimates show the Japanese market could absorb double that volume.

A barter proposal had been readied for submission to South Korean officials as a means of opening up the South Korean market, which is estimated to be able to absorb up to 10 million cartons of 12 kilos (26.4 lbs) each of Philippine bananas worth about 40 million dollars. (AFP)

Eased Japanese Restrictions Criticized

Manila THE PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 May 83 p 10

[Text]

A HIGH-ranking trade official has accused Japan of discriminating against developing countries including the Philippines in its latest trade liberalization move.

Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Vicente B. Valdepenas said Japan recently eased its standards and certification system for imported products, but pointed out that the

measure favors products from developed countries like the United States and the European Economic Community.

The measure, Valdepenas explained, allows products from the US and EEC greater access to the Japanese, leaving products from the Philippines, the other ASEAN states as well as other developing countries out of the trade liberalization scheme.

Japan's liberalization of its standards and certification system, Valdepenas said, was made in fulfillment of its obligation as a signatory to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) standards code.

In doing so, Japan "has singled out for liberalization" those import procedures affecting products export principally of the US and EEC. These include motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, household electrical appliances, cosmetics and foodstuff, Valdepenas said.

"The Philippines and other ASEAN states do not export any of those products eligible for liberalization so we do not at all benefit from that move," Valdepenas added.

The pattern of Japanese liberalization measures apparently indicates that the Philippines and other members of ASEAN are not important considerations to Japanese policy-makers.

Last year, Japan eliminated tariffs on 96 products having a total trade value in Japan of \$1.07 billion. Forty percent of this represented the value of US and EEC exports to Japan, while only 0.02 percent were Philippine exports.

The other measure was even more irrelevant to the Philippines, Valdepenas said. It reduced tariffs on 119 products with a total trade value of \$1.72 billion. But only 0.002 percent of the value represented Philippine export to Japan, while 86 percent represented US and EEC exports.

According to Valdepenas, of the total 323 products accorded liberalized tariff treatment only 0.40 percent of their trade value may be said to represent Philippine exports to Japan.

CSO: 4200/567

LAGUNA INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRESS CITED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 p 23

[Text]

STA. CRUZ, Laguna — For the past ten years, the government of Laguna has channeled about ₱71 million for various infrastructure projects in this province.

Gov. Felicisimo San Luis said the amount included ₱10 million granted by the USAID under its rural roads program.

According to the governor, the projects were mostly barangay roads, bridges, and school buildings.

Based on the latest report by provincial engineer Juanito Rodil, San Luis said that of the total 252-kilometer provincial road, about 100.8 kilometers or 40 per cent have already been cemented or asphalted.

Among the latest com-

pleted and ongoing infrastructure projects of the provincial government, the Laguna governor added, are:

1) Provincial grandstand at Laguna Sports Complex, Bubukal, Sta. Cruz — ₱2.61 million; 2) PHGMS extension building at sports complex — ₱2.2 million; 3) Mayondon-Bayog-Anos road — ₱1.367 million; 4) Sta. Cruz-Calumpang-Nagcarlan road — ₱1.35 million; 5) Liliw-Magdalena-Pagsanjan road, ₱1.3 million; 6) Sini-loan-Sta. Maria road, ₱1.3 million; 7) Lilio-Novaliches road — ₱1.1 million;

8) Pinagbayanan road (Pila) — ₱332,000; (9) Bulihan Bailey bridge — ₱225,000; 10) Mayondon box culvert No. 1 — ₱166,900; 11) Mayondon box culvert No. 2 — ₱166,200; 12) Sto. Niño road (San Pedro) — ₱234,000; 13) San Roque road (San Pedro) — ₱112,000.

CSO: 4200/567

CB ORDERS BANKS TO HONOR WITHDRAWALS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Apr 83 p 10

[Text] FINANCIAL institutions authorized to accept foreign currency deposits were reminded yesterday by the Central Bank to honor all requests for withdrawals.

Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya said the Monetary Board has not issued any order restricting the withdrawal of foreign currency deposits from banks, off-shore banks and foreign currency deposit units.

The CB made the clarification because of reports that some institutions restrict the amount that may be withdrawn, limit withdrawals only to small bills, or allow only withdrawals in pesos.

The withdrawability and transferability of foreign currency deposits is guaranteed under Section 5 of RA 6426 which instituted the foreign currency deposit system.

SECTION 5 of the Act provides: "There shall be no restriction on the withdrawal by the deposit of his deposit or on the transferability of the same abroad except those arising from the contract between the depositor and the bank."

Most often banks restrict withdrawals to certain amounts or small bills allegedly on orders of the CB.

Recently, the President ordered an order reportedly issued by the Philippine National Bank (PNB) restricting withdrawals from foreign currency accounts of its deposits.

Laya said banks have been advised to maintain an adequate supply of foreign currency to service the requirements of their respective depositors.

CSO: 4200/574

FURTHER CREDITS TO AID PRIVATE SECTOR OUTPUT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 p 18

[Text]

More credits are to be made available to the private sector this year to assist it expand output in time for the economic recovery, which is now generally acknowledged to be already underway.

The Central Bank adopted this policy so as to put the private sector in the best position to take advantage of any upturn in the economic cycle.

One component of this policy is for the government to cut down on its expenditure program this year so as to avoid crowding out the private sector from the credit market as what happened the last two years when it pursued a "counter-cyclical" policy to maintain growth.

Total domestic credits for 1983 are estimated by the CB at P160.9 billion, up by P22 billion from the level of P138.9 billion last year.

Of the P22 billion increase, some P12.2 billion is programmed for the requirements of the private sector and only P9.8 billion for the government.

This means that about 55 to 80 per cent of the credit expansion will go to the private sector and 20 to 45 per cent to the public sector, based on the low-and-high estimates of the CB.

However, the CB made it plain that the size of credits accruing to the public sector will depend on the extent of private sector demand. If such demand fails to materialize, the public sector will correspondingly increase its share.

According to the CB, this approach was adopted because it is believed to be adequate to finance the most essential requirements of the private sector and to finance the smaller government budgetary deficit.

Figures as of the first quarter tended to confirm this strategy.

Of the domestic credit expansion since March 1982, P6.6 billion was utilized by the public sector to finance part of its budgetary deficit during that period.

For the first three months of 1983, however, public sector credits amounted to

only P645.9 million, less than half of the expansion during the same period last year as the budget deficit during the 1983 first quarter was substantially lower.

On the other hand, private sector credits expanded by P16 billion.

MARCOS LIFTS CONFINEMENT ORDER ON NEWSMAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 pp 1, 13

[Text]

President Marcos ordered yesterday the release of newsman Antonio Ma. Nieva from detention in Camp Crame. He will be placed under house arrest. He left Camp Crame at noon.

Minister of Information Gregorio Cendaña said Mr. Marcos issued the directive to allow Nieva to take part in the National Press Club elections today, where he is a candidate for director.

Cendaña said the President issued the directive on the appeal of Nieva and his wife. NPC officials, headed by Bulletin editor Ben Rodriguez, had made representations with the President.

The President will later review the order for the conditional release of Nieva with authorities concerned to determine if he should con-

tinue to remain under house arrest.

Nieva, 38, former deskman and columnist of the Bulletin and former president of the Bulletin Employees Union, was charged with conspiracy to commit rebellion. He was arrested April 8.

Meanwhile, the President told authorities in Cebu and Manila to grant permits for demonstrations on behalf of Cagayan de Oro Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, detained on charges of rebellion.

He said police and the Philippine Constabulary should allow the demonstrations as long as they are peaceful and the organizers refrain from violence.

Pimentel, arrested in Cagayan de Oro April 17, was flown the same day to Cebu to be charged before the Cebu regional trial court.

President Marcos said earlier that the government had strong evidence that Pimentel provided funds, guns and sanctuary to the New People's Army.

The board of directors of the National Press Club of the Philippines was informed yesterday that Antonio Ma. Nieva, one of its respected members, had been released from military custody and placed under house arrest on orders of the President.

The board said it notes in this act a high regard of the President and the military for freedom of speech and of the press which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The board perceives that this act will not only provide Mr. Nieva a wider latitude to attain the ends of justice but also to relieve his family of anxiety, it was added.

The board expressed its appreciation for this act, "which is in consonance

with the President's expionency of a thrust toward normalization after the lifting of martial law."

It added that it views such action as "another concrete measure to underscore the basic freedoms of the Filipino journalist."

The Rizal Metro Manila Reporters Association hailed yesterday the decision of President Marcos ordering the release from detention of newsman and labor leader Antonio Ma. Nieva.

The association headed by Bulletin's Joseph Lariosa as president had earlier wired President Marcos asking his intercession for the release of Nieva, after a board resolution was adopted by the 27-member organization based in Pasig, Metro Manila.

The newsmen's group, covering Rizal province and towns east of Manila, asked for Nieva's release "for humanitarian reasons and in the name of press freedom."

LOCAL FIRMS SEE JAPANESE ADVANTAGE IN POWER PROJECT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 pp 1, 13

[Text]

Japanese companies may have an advantage in the international bidding for a P1-billion power transmission project of the National Power Corp., local construction firms observed yesterday.

Philippine Constructors Association (PCA) members noted that of the nine firms that participated in the international bidding last March 15, five were Japanese.

Three of the Japanese bidders are major stockholders of NPC's engineering consulting firm, the New Japan Engineering Consultants (Shin-Nihon Gijyutsu). These are Marubeni Corp., Mitsui & Co., and Sumitomo

Shoji Co.

The NPC project, funded by Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), involved the installation of a 500-KV EHV (extra high voltage) transmission line from the recently completed Kalayaan Pumped Storage Power station in Laguna to Naga, Camarines Sur.

It is expected to be laid within 30 months.

PCA members said that a brochure of New Japan does not mention the consulting firm as having any experience in such a project.

The presence of New Japan and its corporate links with the three

Japanese firms that participated in the March 15 bidding could make a big difference, the PCA members said.

The bids are now being evaluated by the NPC and New Japan.

All the bidders, except Mitsui and the Yugoslav firm Energo/Invest, have submitted alternate, discounted bids.

The bidders are Hyundai Engineering Construction (South Korea) with a P1.073-billion offer; SAE (Italian), P1.363 billion; Sumitomo/Balfour Beatty, P1.114 billion; Furukawa, P1.234 billion; Kanematsu, P1.131 billion; Mitsui, P1.351 billion; Marubeni, P1.33 billion; Sadelmi/MCC/Fractional, P1.489 billion; and Energo/Invest, P1.45 billion.

All of the firms have entered into subcontracts with local construction firms for the civil works aspect of the project.

CSO: 4200/567

AGRARIAN REFORM MINISTRY SPEEDS UP LAND CLAIMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 p 40

[Article by C. C. Rosales]

[Text]

Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado F. Estrella has issued a memorandum circular aimed to expedite the processing of claims for payment of lands covered by the land reform program.

Minister Estrella, who arrived from Bangkok last night at the head of a Philippine delegation to the 39th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), said the guidelines will serve as a basis for the immediate cancellation of certificates of land transfer (CLTs) which have delayed the processing of landowners' claims.

As explained, the following are the grounds for CLT cancellation: 1) abandonment of farmland; 2) beneficiary's desire to waive his right over the farm-

lot in favor of the government which shall be done in writing and duly notarized; 3) illegal transactions which include the transfer of rights by tenants, the voluntary surrender of farmland to the former owner and the employment of a sub-lease.

Estrella explained that abandonment involves the failure of the farmer to cultivate the lot for two years due to reasons other than its non-suitability to agricultural purposes; permanent transfer of residence by the beneficiary and his family which has rendered him incapable of cultivating the farmland; and the relinquishment of the possession of the lot for at least two years and non-payment of amortizations for the same period.

KKK GUIDELINES FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS EASED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 83 p 40

[Text]

The Human Settlements Regulatory Commission relaxed the guidelines for processing of applications for HSRC locational clearances for Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran-assisted projects.

Commissioner Ernesto C. Mendiola, HSRC chief executive officer, said the guidelines will help boost the government's livelihood program for the people by making it easier for project proponents to get clearances.

Under the new HSRC guidelines, all applications for KKK projects will need HSRC locational clearances except the following:

1. Applications for

cultivation purposes, such as for cassava plantation.

2. Backyard piggery involving at least two heads for urban areas and 10 heads for rural areas.

3. Backyard poultry involving a maximum of 100 fowls for urban areas and 500 fowls for rural areas.

Mendiola said all applications for non-exempted KKK projects will be supported by any of the following proofs of ownership:

1. Transfer certificate of title (TCT) registered in the applicant's name.

2. Deed of sale and TCT of seller.

3. Authorization from the lot owner and TCT of owner.

4. Tax declaration and certificate from the bureau of lands or register of deeds to the effect that the land subject of application is not yet titled.

CSO: 4200/567

BISHOP WARNS OF COLLAPSE OF MIDDLE CLASS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] DAGUPAN CITY--The head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Pangasinan has warned against the collapse of the Philippine middle class as a consequence of the continued widening of the gap between the rich and the poor.

Mons. Federico G. Limon, archbishop of Lingayen-Dagupan archdiocese, said the weakening of the middle class would strengthen the communists who thrive on the restiveness of the lower class and the consequent isolation of the upper class from the masses.

In his speech at the induction of the new officers of the Dagupan Jaycees, Inc., headed by lawyer Gonzalo T. Duque, Monsignor Limon asked the Jaycees and other groups engaged in community service to lend a hand in reversing the situation by working with sincerity, prudence, zeal and love.

The church leader also clarified reports that some Catholic priests who have gone to the hills have not turned communists.

He said that like the Jaycees and other community-service organizations, some priests are in the hills to render humanitarian work because many of our countrymen, especially the village people, are suffering.

There is no time more auspicious and more crucial than now, he said, to hold together the rich and the poor to save society; if they class because of one reason or another, nobody wins.

CSO: 4200/574

EMPLOYERS CONFEDERATION OPPOSES WAGE HIKE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 May 83 pp 1, 13

[Text]

The country's employers said yesterday it will be "very untimely" to legislate another minimum wage increase because of the economic recession and the worsening unemployment and underemployment situation here.

This stand was taken by 202 national affiliates of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines in all sectors of the economy, including industry, trade, agriculture, banking, and manufacturing.

The ECOP said this stand was ratified by its members during the national employers conference last Friday at the Manila Garden hotel in Makati.

Aurelio Periquet, Jr., ECOP president, stressed that employers are willing and determined to improve the lot of workers.

However, he said, "the stark situation is that the economic difficulties confronting the nation, including the decline in the purchasing power of the peso from its 1972 level, prejudice everyone — employers and employees alike — and prevent the workers from receiving

increased wages."

"Unless the more urgent problems of high interest rates, tight credit, high and rising taxes, and very low business moral are first solved, there can be no justification for legislating another increase in minimum wages without causing more hardships to the economy and the people as a whole," the ECOP said.

Periquet said the following resolutions were adopted during the national conference of employers at its closing plenary sessions:

1. The creation of a technical study commission by the ECOP to study alternative modes of industrial relations and new approaches to industrial peace.

2. Appointment to the Social Security System of two members who truly represent employers as mandated by law.

3. Urging the actual review of the State Insurance Fund, update employee compensation benefits, and implement Letter of Instructions 856 for the establishment of a pilot workers rehabilitation center complex in Metro Manila.

4. Recognition by government of voluntary conciliation as a mode of industrial dispute settlement, and urging the employers to initiate such a system.

5. Consolidation of all social insurance programs and funds administered by various agencies into a single integrated program to be administered by one agency only.

6. Reestablishment of a training fund to be administered by the National Manpower and Youth Council, the Construction Development Manpower Foundation, and other industry boards.

7. Request President Marcos to appropriate ₱30 million from the State Insurance Fund to build an ECOP building.

8. Amend the Labor Code to require the holding of secret ballot elections, prohibit union raiding, and declare the finality and inappealability of secret ballot election results.

9. Urging the government, through the National Wages Council, to expedite studies in the wage structure in the sugar industry, and rationalize wages consistent with the policy of industrial dispersal.

10. Urging the return of the sugar amelioration fund to the industry, to be administered on a co-determination basis by the sugar industry employers and trade unions.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 May 83 p 10

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text]

ILIGAN CITY, May 1 — The institutionalization of Islamic education in southern Philippines has been proposed by Filipino Muslim educator, Dr. M. Boransing.

Boransing, who is vice president of Mindanao State University — Iligan Institute of Technology said the new educational program called "Oplan Bangsa Pilipino" calls for institutionalized instruction in public elementary and secondary schools where Muslim children are enrolled.

It features a daily 40-minute Islamic teaching in grade schools and one hour in high schools, Boransing said.

He said the program also includes a review of

public school textbooks and other instructional materials in order to eliminate passages offensive to the Islamic faith. These will be rewritten with an appreciation of Moro art, culture, and history and translated into various Mindanao dialects — Tausug, Maranao, Maguindanao, and Samal.

The program will ultimately elevate and strengthen local Madrasah schools as post-secondary learning centers in Islamic theology for students who want to become Ulamas (Arabic teachers) and Imams (community religious leaders), he said.

The program will be financed by a foundation administered by Muslims

with fund sources coming from local Muslim residents and Muslims from Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia, Boransing said.

Boransing said the program is a long-term solution to problems of peace, development, and national unity in Mindanao and is an alternative "to the present dichotomous educational system which induces separate, often opposing, effects on local Muslims."

If properly implemented, he said, the program will encourage Muslims to heed the call for effective citizenry as Filipinos without abandoning their cherished traditions.

CSO: 4200/567

PHILIPPINES

AUSTRALIANS TO INVEST \$5 MILLION IN CATTLE OPERATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Apr 83 p 10

[Article by Ros Malangit]

[Text] A GROUP of Australian investors has signified its intention to invest \$5 million into the cattle operation in San Miguel island in Albay once the land dispute in that area is settled.

Celso G. de los Angeles Jr., president of the Agricultural Management and Development Corp. (AMADCOP), which owns the island-estate, announced the preliminary talks with the Australian investors are going on simultaneous with the final negotiations for the settlement of the land dispute.

The AMADCOR head did not identify the Australians group, but said that the investors are interested in the food processing center and cattle-stock upgrading being planned in the island.

IF negotiations pushed through, AMADCOR expects to convert the island into an agro-industrial complex and expand development activity to cover cash-crop production, fishpond development, goat raising and fishing.

AMADCOR has put in P20 million in fresh capital for the development of the island, but activity could not go full-scale because of the land dispute.

Company officials said that a multi-sectoral group in Legazpi City was formed recently to mediate the dispute involving some 200 settler-families claiming tenancy rights over some portions of the island.

The island-estate is 45 minutes by banca from Tabaco port and is reputed to be one of the best private estate in the Bicol region. The island's cattle population is about 2,500.

CSO: 4200/574

GOVERNMENT INITIATES P500 MILLION DAMS, WELLS PROJECT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT will undertake a three-pronged P500 million program to combat the effects of droughts that hit the country periodically.

This was announced by President Marcos yesterday as he expressed concern over the periodic droughts, especially in the Mindanao area.

The President said that the program will involve the construction of 2,000 to 3,000 small dams all over the country, the digging of more artesian wells and the development of additional communal irrigation systems.

TO TAKE advantage of the long dry spell which had dried up the streams, the President directed Administrator Pedro Dumol of the National Electrification Administration to start the program on the construction of small dams.

"Now that there is no water in the streams, this is the time to build all of these and also give work to our people, especially those affected by the drought," the President said.

AS ENVISIONED by the President, the dams will consist of small water-impounding dams, two to three meters high, made of rock, gravel and cement, and constructed in series for each stream, all the way from the hillsides to the mountain tops.

He said this will conserve water during the rainy season and allow its use during the dry season with the use of side water outlets.

The small water-impounding dam program will be a requirement for all forest concessionaires.

ACCORDING to the President, the small dams will be constructed at the watersheds of Agusan River, Lanao Lake, in Cotabato, Davao, the two Negros provinces, in Cebu, Capiz Antique, the two Leytes, and in the Quezon and the Ilocos provinces in Regions I and II.

The President said the artesian wells development phase of the program will include the digging of deep wells and the tapping of spring water sources for potable water supply.

The President stressed the need to anticipate and prepare for the effects of natural calamities like droughts and floods.

"We have to provide medium range and long range answers to the problem of cyclical droughts because apparently every ten years we are getting this long period of droughts and later on the floods," he said.

THE PRESIDENT said P100 million each would be appropriated for the three phases of the program, and the balance of P200 million would be spent for an intensive dendro thermal program which will socialize the kaingeros who will be converted into cultivators and producers of tree plantations and orchards.

EARLIER, the President said the government may have to spend up to P1 billion to repair the damages wrought by the drought and the expected floods in Mindanao alone.

He told a group of Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders that his own experience has shown that droughts are usually followed by floods that cause heavy damage to irrigation systems, infrastructure and agriculture.

The President said that because of the anticipated damages the government may have to spend between half a billion pesos to one billion pesos during the rainy season from October to December this year.

CSO: 4200/574

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO INDIA--Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo announced yesterday the reassignment of Ambassador Emilio D. Bejasa from the Philippine embassy of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to the Philippine embassy in New Delhi, India, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Until his new assignment, Bejasa was deputy chief of mission in Jeddah. Ambassador Bejasa trained at the Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, Washintgon, DC in 1946. He became a foreign service officer the following year. [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Apr 83 p 36]

CSO: 4200/574

'SIAM RAT' CONDEMNS SOVIET THREAT TO ASEAN

BK101716 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Apr 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union Threatens ASEAN"]

[Text] The current Kampuchean border situation has shown that a thick-skinned party can do anything, regardless of what disaster its action may inflict on others as long as it accomplishes its selfish interests. In just a few days the victims of the border situation, including those killed and deprived of their shelter and livelihood, numbered tens of thousands.

Because Thailand is humane and its people are not animals, it has had to help the victims of the border situation. It has also asked for assistance from friendly countries to help share the burden in caring for the victims. The ASEAN countries--Thailand's closest neighbors--have responded willingly, realizing that peace in this region will be shared by all.

On 6 April, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa half threatened, half warned Singapore Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam that Vietnam will support communist movements in countries neighboring Kampuchea and Vietnam if such countries continue to support Kampuchean resistance groups. The Soviet threat is meant for all ASEAN countries. This Soviet policy seems to show that, as a superpower, the Soviet Union has the right to arrogantly harass or create destruction of others, as evidenced by its actions in Afghanistan.

Although Thailand is a small country, its people are imbued with moral conscience toward their fellow man, regardless of their nationality or language and have been able to preserve their country's independence for centuries. They have never killed one another to the tune of millions as occurred in Russia in 1917.

We regret that the Soviet Union, as a superpower, has not used its great power for charitable activities in the world and thus could be commended rather than be condemned. A country without moral principles, regardless of how big it is, is but a gathering place for criminals who seek to rob others of their peace.

CSO: 4207/107

VIETNAM REPORTEDLY TRAINING THAI INSURGENTS IN LAOS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

VIETNAM still has about 10 to 20 training camps for Thai communist guerrillas in Laos and about 200 Thai insurgents are currently being trained there, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyud Kerdphol said yesterday.

Speaking on Indochina and Thailand's security problem at a Foreign Correspondents Club dinner last night, Gen Saiyud said these camps have been in operation since the 1960s.

Asked whether these Thai Communists belonged to the "Pak Mai" (new party) faction which broke away from the Communist Party of Thailand, Gen Saiyud said, "Once they belonged to the Pak Mai but now the name may have changed."

Gen Saiyud also said that the recent Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand and the downing of a Thai military jet inside Thai airspace proved that Vietnam wants to provoke Thailand and involve her in the conflict.

"Vietnam wants to make this a Thai-Vietnam conflict" and not a Vietnam-Kampuchean conflict, Gen Saiyud said.

Asked if Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila's pre-election comment that he might go to Hanoi constituted a change of stance on Thailand's part, Gen Saiyud said that while he could not speak for the Foreign Ministry, it seemed that ACM Siddhi's possible trip to Hanoi was aimed at improving understanding. He added that this could be a tactic to use individual ASEAN countries to probe various possibilities in solving the Kampuchean issue.

ACM Siddhi mentioned during the election campaigns that he might agree to talk with the Vietnamese if they would move their troops in Kampuchea away from the Thai border by at least 30 kilometres.

Asked why he thought Thailand could get the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea when no communist occupation of any country has ever

been reversed, Gen Saiyud said that this is true only in the case of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. "But Kampuchea is different. Vietnam is occupying a communist country and not a non-communist one. So maybe we can succeed (in getting Vietnam out)."

Questioned on a statement made by the Supreme Command earlier this month that Thailand will not attack any foreign country "unless she is absolutely forced to do so," Gen Saiyud said this meant that Thailand will only defend herself inside her own territory and will not get involved in a war in a foreign country.

Gen Saiyud yesterday inspected the Chiang Rai and Payao border with Laos and Burma before returning by helicopter to speak at the FCCT dinner at the Dusit Thai Hotel.

BANK OF ASIA PRESIDENT EXAMINES ECONOMY

Bangkok BUSINESS IN THAILAND in English Apr 83 pp 20-21

[Text] The past six months have seen significant fluctuations in the rates of interest charged by Thailand's banks. Compared to overseas levels, Thailand's rates have remained high. BIT asked Khun Yos Euarchukiati, president of The Bank of Asia, for his comments on those changes in interest rates and to outline ways a recovery in Thailand's economy could be stimulated.

The problem of high interest rates in Thailand which has become more and more acute from the end of 1982 up until now, can be said to result from the inability of the domestic interest rate structure to move downward in line with the decline in world interest rate. This coupled with the fact that the Bank of Thailand (BOT), in adhering to its "free-market" philosophy, is too reluctant to intervene.

It has been said by many that the existing domestic interest rate structure still needs the intervention of the Bank of Thailand for interest rates to move either upward or downward. Unfortunately, this is quite contrary to the present belief of the Bank of Thailand itself.

However, seeing that the working of market mechanism alone could not achieve its supposed task, the BOT thus reluctantly intervened by decreeing a decrease in interest ceiling for commercial banks' lendings. To a great extent,

this strategy has met with success for a large number of commercial banks have immediately and voluntarily lowered their interest rates for the various types of time deposits.

It seems that depositors are now accepting the lowered 11.5% per annum as the normal interest rate for their one-year time deposits, even though there are still some commercial banks which continue offering higher rates. It can thus be said that the domestic interest rate for time deposits is still floating to some extent within the ceiling rate prescribed by the BOT. However, present trends may lead us to the thought that the market forces should be able to force domestic interest rates to decline further. But no one can be certain as to how substantial and how fast they will decline given the existing domestic interest rate structure.

Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that the most immediate task facing us at present is to find

and implement measures which would effectively induce interest rates to decline more quickly to the level appropriate with the present economic and market situations, so as to stimulate the economic recovery of the nation itself. Some of these measures are, for example:

1. The government should take more initiative in playing its role as the market-leader in forcing down domestic interest rates, even though it has already implemented some measures toward that objective (e.g. by lowering the interest rate paid on government bonds). The government should, for example, more determinedly persuade all those government-owned banks and financial institutions to act as market-leaders in lowering their deposit interest rate as drastically as the market situations permit.

2. Adjust the Risk Assets/ Capital Funds Ratio in such a way that it increases the commercial banks' capacity to extend credits. This would not only help make commercial banks become more capable of lowering their interest margin, but would also induce a more substantial decline in the interest rate for lendings.

3. Introduce changes into the domestic market structure so as to enable commercial banks to match-fund whilst extending credits. Such changes may include, for example, the lifting of the interest ceiling for the less-than-one-year time deposits keeping only the ceiling for one year or more; the discouragement of the use of overdraft by bank customers while simultaneously promoting the use of short-term loans; and the creation of a secondary market for commercial papers.

Khun Yos was also asked what specific industries merited financial support.

Since Thailand is basically an agricultural economy from which the bulk of her annual GDP and export earnings originates, therefore her greatest potentials in generating economic wealth must naturally be in agriculture and agro-based industries. And both, in my opinion, should deserve top priority in the allocation of resources including financial support. The development of Thailand's agricultural sector and agro-based industries will not only serve to strengthen the Thai economy as a whole but it also is vital to the country's internal stability. However, for both to be strong, it is necessary that they be given concerted assistance from all parties concerned, particularly the government. It would eventually prove fruitless if we only inject financial support into these two vital sectors without, at the same time, providing technical know-how and more market outlet for their output.

Finally, BIT wondered what hope 1983 held for troubled industries.

I don't mean to be pessimistic, but I can foresee only a slow and gradual recovery for troubled industries this year. There are two reasons for this:

First, with Thailand being part of the world economy, her rate of recovery therefore depends to a great extent on the recovery of the developed or advanced countries (in particular those of the US, EC and Japan) which represent a large market for Thai exports. Hence, we can only hope that they recover more substantially

and more quickly. So far all predictions seem very disheartening as far as recovery is concerned.

Secondly, with the burden of having to bear the present high interest rate, it seems very difficult for any industry to perform well,

not to mention the ones in the doldrums. Therefore, we may say that a fast and drastic drop in domestic interest rate is another necessary condition for the recovery of Thailand's industrial sector as a whole.

CSO: 4200/563

ATHIT'S COMMENTS ON NEUTRALITY PUBLISHED

BK210838 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 19 Apr 83 p 1

[Advertisement by Saritdet Sombatphanit, secretary general and founder of the "Office of the Thai Parliament Observers"]

[Text] On 8 April, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was invited to give a lecture at the annual gathering of the Association of Secondary School Administrators of Thailand at Satriwit College. He distributed pamphlets on Policy 66/2523. A representative of the Office of the Thai Parliament Observers asked him to explain about the "neutral policy" in Policy 66/2523. As we are about to have a new government tomorrow, we would like to present his answer, in order to see what the policy looks like and whether it would be acceptable or whether we should rather adopt a different policy.

Question: Would you please tell us about the meaning of "neutral policy" in Policy 66/2523?

Answer: We are a very small country in the eyes of foreigners. As a small country, we should adopt a neutral policy. It should be a strict neutrality, that is, we must not align ourselves with any particular country. Meanwhile, we must try to have as many friends as possible, no matter whether friendship with them would be significant or insignificant. This is the meaning of neutrality. By neutrality, we mean that we will not align ourselves too much with or be overly committed to any particular country. We are ready to receive support and assistance from other countries, but this must not affect our neutrality. We must adhere to a strict neutrality. That is all I would like to say at present.

Thailand can be compared with a man walking while trying to hold a stick upright in the palm of his hand--which we used to play when we were young. This is not easy. You have to try to balance the stick in your hand so that it will not fall when you are walking. If the stick is about to fall, you have to stop and try to balance it. Yet, you are not supposed to stop, but must continue to walk. We have to walk and, at the same time, try to keep the stick in our hand standing upright. If the stick falls, we must start the game by starting to walk again. This is what I mean by strict neutrality. If we lean too much on any particular country, we would come under criticism. It all depends on our foreign relations and on diplomatic affairs.

When we were engaged in a battle with Vietnam, we protested to the Vietnamese embassy. China was also trying to pressure Vietnam. The United States also pulled off a trick. That means we must have friends to cooperate with us. China is helping us. We must reciprocate. Meanwhile, we must try to see whether our friends are sincere to us. We must be careful not to devote our entire heart and soul to one particular friend. We must be careful with our political maneuvers. We must take advantage of the present distance between the Chinese and the Soviet communist blocs and try to make ourselves strong and independent. Why? Thailand is rich with natural resources, more than any country in Indochina. We have natural gas and so forth. Why is Vietnam occupying Kampuchea and why is the Soviet Union backing Vietnam's occupation? You must think about it. Strategically speaking, they want all of Indochina, but beyond that, what do they want? It is the Gulf of Thailand they want. The 200-mile exclusive economic zone will be established. This would create an overlapping of economic zones in the Gulf of Thailand. There will be problems if we drill for natural gas in a disputed area of the exclusive economic zone. That is why we have avoided such exploration. There is still that distance I talked about. But we do not have much time left for us. We must achieve improvement for ourselves within 4 or 5 years. We must be strong, otherwise our children will be in trouble. This depends on our adherence to a strict neutrality, and that neutrality must be based on national interest, which is more important than anything else.

CSO: 4207/107

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT PREDICTS CROP DESTRUCTION IF DROUGHT CONTINUES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Text]

NEARLY one million rai of second-crop rice and other cash crops will be destroyed if the current drought does not come to an end in another two months, the Irrigation Department has predicted.

Reports from the provinces also said that about 500,000 rai of fruit orchards, particularly in the eastern region, were facing an acute shortage of water.

Worst hit, said the report, were farmlands with no irrigation system.

Outgoing Agriculture Minister Chuan Leekpai said Wednesday that the shortage of water now being experienced in several parts of the country was caused by little rainfall since January.

He noted that the average rainfall until this month was only 119 millimetres, as against 137 millimetres during previous years.

LEVEL

However, an Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand official said yesterday that the water level at most of the reservoirs was normal.

The water level at various reservoirs are as follows: Bhumibol Dam in Tak Province, 234.26 metres above mean sea

level; Sirikit Dam in Uttaradit, 141.82 metres above MSL; Srinagarind Dam, 172.20 metres above MSL; Bang Lang Dam in Yala Province, 108.70 metres above MSL.

The levels at Ubolrat in Khon Kaen, Nam Phueng in Sakon Nakhon, Sirindhorn in Ubon Ratchathani, Chulabhorn in Chaiyaphum and Kaengkrachan in Phetchaburi were measured at 178.10 MSL, 280.03 MSL, 138.06 MSL, 754.38 MSL and 91.20 MSL respectively.

The Irrigation Department reported that the Chao Phya Dam in Chai Nat Province was discharging between 80-90 cubic metres of water per second downstream to push back the surge of salt water from the sea which is threatening to ruin rice and other crops in the lowlands.

The department, however, reported that it was confident that some three million rai of farmland which were covered by the irrigation network would be saved from the drought.

CSO: 4200/564

DROUGHT THREATENS SEVERAL PROVINCES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Apr 83 p 6

[Text]

RAIN-MAKING squads have been sent to the Northeast where cash crops are threatened by a drought which has also affected many other areas of the country, the *Bangkok Post* learned yesterday.

Officials at the Agriculture Ministry's Artificial Rain-Making Division said yesterday that the division had received requests for aid from Chiang Mai and Lamphun, and many prov-

inces in the Northeast.

They said that all of the division's five light planes had been sent to the Northeast for an urgent rain-making operation.

Official reports said that rambutan and durian plantations in Chanthaburi, Rayong, Trat, Chumphon and Chon Buri provinces will also be seriously damaged if the drought continues.

The reports said that lamyai (longan) and ly-

chee, two of the most popular fruits grown in Chiang Mai and Lamphun provinces, were suffering from the drought.

Cash crops in the Northeast, particularly in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, were also reported to be badly affected.

Chanthaburi Governor Bunnark Saisawaeng said yesterday that vast areas of fruit orchards in his province were "facing disaster".

He said fruit plantations in Makham, Khlung and Muang districts have been badly hit while there is a shortage of drinking water in Tha Mai and Laem Sing districts.

WATER

"Water levels at reservoirs and rivers in the region are running low," he said, adding that the provincial authorities, aided by the Irrigation

Department, the Highways Department and the military, have been carting water daily for public distribution.

Provincial officials in Rayong, Trat, Chumphon and Chon Buri provinces reported a similar situation.

Rayong's Provincial Agriculture officer Mr Suraphol Parnsilpa reported widespread water shortage in the province.

Rayong has about 70,000 rai of rambutan and durian orchards and 400,000 rai of rubber plantations, he said.

CSO: 4200/564

COMMERCE MINISTRY TO ALLOW FREE MAIZE TRADE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Apr 83 p 17

[Text]

THE Commerce Ministry will adopt free maize trade policy for the 1983-84 season, beginning July this year, whereby exporters can sell the crop to any country, a senior official said yesterday.

Director General Danai Tulalamba of the Department of Foreign Trade said an official announcement will be made at the middle of June.

In the past, four countries including China, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan bought Thai maize under contracts made with the Board of Trade of Thailand which acted as the negotiator for all exporters.

Danai said exporters can independently export maize to these countries, but there may be some difficulties in sales to Taiwan which usually buys the crop through bidding.

Thai exporters may not be able to compete in big lots which are supplied in bulk by the United States at cheaper prices, he said.

But exporters are still required to place guarantee to ensure that the quality of their crop is up to standards. Danai said this is to assure importers that they can claim compensation in case there are shipments of low-quality maize.

Danai predicted that Thailand will enjoy higher prices for the crop due to production cutback by the United States and bad weather in South Africa.

Thailand is expected to produce 3.5 million tons of maize in the new season, of which one million tons will be consumed locally, he said.

The Board of Trade of Thailand last month asked the DFT to allow free maize trade following difficulties during the past two years in selling maize to Japan.

TAPIOCA CARRIERS

Danai also disclosed that vessels, with combined tonnage of 1.1 million tons, have arrived at Si Chang Island for loading tapioca under the export quota allotted for the third quarter of this year at 950,000 tons for the European Economic Community.

The capacity has exceeded the available quota and the DFT may arrange the export of 70% of the quantity through issuance of export certificates on the "first-come, first-served" basis, and the remaining quantity may be loaded during a fixed period of 3-4 days.

The DFT had announced earlier that eligible exporters must bring in carriers before June 2.

Danai said he would discuss with representatives of labour unions the loading of tapioca at Si Chang Island, to prevent labour problems which occurred during the second quarter when thousands of workers from the Northeast and elsewhere flocked to seek jobs there.

"We will also discuss arrangements for lighters to load tapioca on to big vessels as well," he added.

However, more talks will be held with executives of the Thai Tapioca Trade Association to ensure that exports during the period are smooth, Danai said, and added that actual exports may be about one million tons during the period.

TIN MINERS REPORTEDLY 'AWASH IN PROBLEMS'

Bangkok BUSINESS IN THAILAND in English Apr 83 pp 11-12

[Text] Thai miners are awash in problems.

Tin prices have long remained low on the international market. Less than expected export quota was allotted for Thailand in the sixth International Tin Agreement (ITA). Rampant illegal mining activities encroached on their concession areas. And two more recent problems surfaced early in March. The government rejected the tin miners' proposal for a royalty cut by 400 baht/picul (60 kg), and it also wants to collect more tin fund as contribution to the buffer stock under the 6th ITA form, increasing from 120 baht/picul to 240 baht/picul.

High royalty rates, among the highest in the world, are one of the chief obstacles in the development of the mining industry in Thailand, reported the UNDP in a study for the Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry. According to MC Piri-yadis Diskul, smuggling flourishes partly because of high royalty rates. In addition, the rates discourage exploration and make investment in other countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia more attractive.

The government, though realizing all the negative implications of high royalty rates, is not in the position to reduce the present rates because Barom Than-thien, deputy industry minister said, "If the government reduces tin royalty by about 2% or about 400 baht/picul from the current 26% to between 23-24% the government's revenue will drop by 300 million baht and the Finance Ministry couldn't figure out how to make up for the shortfall in the national budget."

Mr Rachan Kanjana-Vanit managing director of the Aokam Thai Limited reemphasized to BIT that "If the government decided to reduce the royalty rates, it would help encourage mining companies to use modern sophisticated equipment and thus increase efficiency. Since the royalties are collected from revenue before any expenses are deducted, therefore no matter whether the company makes a profit or loses, the 'tax' is levied and this does not help make this industry strong."

The production of tin, Thailand's most important ore,

amounted to 35,644 metric tons the lowest production figure in recent years. This is due to lower demand from industrial countries because of world wide recession. Tin royalty earned from export was 1,987.9 million baht or 88.8% of total royalty government collected last year. This amount is a significant decline from previous years.

This is the vicious circle: High royalty rates discourage mining activities, encourage smuggling, and the government ends up collecting 'tax' from a smaller and smaller base.

Things are far from finalized, the disappointed miners as well as Industry Minister Chartichai Choonhavan will push ahead with the plan to cut the royalty rates, despite cabinet's decision to the contrary.

CSO: 4200/563

THAILAND

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--Thai rice exports this year exceeded the one million ton mark on April 21, it was reported. A total of 1,023,399.45 tons of rice was exported during the January 1-April 21 period, or an average of 9,220 tons per day. The private sector shipped out 634,140.40 tons of about 62 percent of the total export during that period while the Government exported 389,259.05 tons or about 38 percent of the total. Meanwhile, the Commerce Ministry reported that the Government and private exporters are so far committed to selling a total of 946,000 tons of rice during the remainder of the year. The Government has commitments to supply 720,000 tons of rice while private exporters will have to ship out 244,000 tons, the ministry reported. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Apr 83 p 15]

CSO: 4200/564

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY POLICY ON BUILDING NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 83 pp 10-24

[Article by Major General Dang Kinh: "Some Matters Concerning the Building of District Military Fortresses Along the Northern Border"]

[Text] Building the northern border districts into strong military fortresses defending the fatherland on the frontline of the country is a major policy of our party and state in the present period of building and defending the fatherland.

Part I.

The building of the district military fortress is based on the task of building the districts and is a strategic issue in our party's general line on the socialist revolution and its economic line.

On the basis of our country's special characteristic, namely, that it is a country in which small-scale production predominates that is making the transition to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development, our party considers the district to be an economic unit, to be the base for simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside and the base for reorganizing production and redistributing labor with a view toward making good use of labor, arable land, the forests and ocean waters, initiating intensive cultivation and specialized farming, developing crop and livestock production, expanding the trade sector, establishing close ties between the agricultural cooperatives, small industry and artisan installations and other production installations and the technical stations and farms, supply stores, agricultural product purchasing stores and stores selling consumer goods established by the state within the district and so forth. Depending upon the specific situation of the various types of districts, the districts gradually develop into agro-industrial districts, forestry-agro-industrial districts or fishing-agro-industrial districts and so forth.

Thus, building the districts is a matter of strategy within our party's general line on the socialist revolution and its economic line. Therefore, the building of the district military fortresses must be based on this line

and must be closely linked to its basic contents. The districts must be built into military fortresses on the basis of building districts that are strong in every respect, strong politically, economically, culturally and socially and so forth.

The building of the district military fortress is based on the viewpoint of all the people fighting a war, on the military line of the party in the period of building and defending the fatherland and on the line of all the people building the national defense system and fighting a people's war to defend the fatherland.

Our party maintains that to win victory in a war to defend the fatherland, we must employ the strength of all the people in the fight against the enemy, must use the people's armed forces as the nucleus of our effort, both main force troops and the local army (local troops and militia-self-defense forces), must coordinate the local people's war with the combat operations of the main force military corps. In order for the local people's war to achieve a high level of development, we must build the districts into military fortresses as part of the effort to build the provinces into strategic units. Only by building the districts into military fortresses within the framework of building the provinces into strategic units in conjunction with building large and powerful, mobile, main force military corps can we successfully implement the military line and the military science and art of a people's war to defend the fatherland.

It can be said that this is also a matter of military theory, of the military tradition of our nation, a tradition that has been inherited and is being developed upon under the new historical conditions that exist. The history of our nation is one of building the country in conjunction with defending it; ours is the tradition of the entire country fighting the enemy, of all citizens serving as soldiers. The history of the wars to liberate the nation and defend the fatherland that have been fought by us has, for the most part, been a history of wars fought by our small country against a large country, wars in which we have had to use a high level of quality to win victory over large numbers. Therefore, to win victory, to bring a war to a conclusion, it is of decisive importance that we have a powerful standing army but we cannot rely solely upon the strength of this army, rather, we must rely as well upon the strength of all the people fighting the enemy. We cannot simply wage war by means of the army, but must coordinate war waged by the army with widespread combat operations by all the people, which we call today the coordination of war waged by the main force military corps with the local people's war.

Our party maintains that the local people's war occupies a very basic strategic position in military struggle. It, together with the combat operations of the main force military corps, enables us to gain control and attack, attack and gain control and bring victory to the war to defend the fatherland.

The war waged by the main force military corps plays the decisive role in the effort to annihilate the main force units of the enemy, deliver large, annihilating blows, thoroughly thwart their strategic measures, protect our

important strategic areas, maintain our control and support and closely coordinate with the local people's war, thereby bringing about a decisive change in our favor in the comparison of forces and the war situation and, together with the local people's war, bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

Clearly, neither of the two modes of a people's war to defend the fatherland can be given light attention. In order for the local people's war to develop, it is essential that we build strong and solid district military fortresses as part of the effort to build the provinces into strategic units.

Thus, the building of the district military fortress reflects the viewpoint concerning the modern, comprehensive national defense system of all the people and the viewpoint regarding a modern, comprehensive war waged by all the people, both of which are part of our party's present military line.

The building of the district military fortress as part of defending the socialist fatherland represents the experience and tradition of our forefathers of fighting the enemy to defend their villages and the experience and tradition of our army and people in the recent wars against France and the United States raised to a new level of development, raised to a new level of quality.

The combat villages of the resistance against the French were based on the people's democracy within the national democratic revolution. The combat villages during the war of resistance against the United States in the North were based on the socialist system that we were beginning to build; the combat villages in the South were still based on the people's democracy in the liberated zones and on the control we exercised within areas under temporary enemy occupation. The combat villages during this period made new strides forward and displayed their tremendous strength, especially in the South, where districts such as Cu Chi--the land of steel--existed and fought tenaciously on the very doorstep of the capital of the puppet government, defeating numerous puppet divisions and hundreds of enemy sweeps and attacks.

The combat villages of the present period, the period of building and defending the fatherland, have been linked together within the district and are based on the socialist system that is gradually being established on the scope of the district as well as throughout the entire country. In the process of building the districts in every respect in keeping with our party's general line on the socialist revolution and its economic line, we are gradually creating for the district a new quality of political, economic, cultural and social life and are, on this basis, creating a new military quality for the district so that it becomes a strong and solid military fortress defending the locality and the fatherland. The new quality of the district military fortress is being established on the basis of the fruits of the three revolutions, under the leadership of the dictatorship of the proletariat state and on the basis of the strength of the basic units; this strength is being multiplied many times by linking the basic units together within a definite economic-political-social structure and within the overall structure of the province, which is an industrial-agricultural economic structure and, at the same time, a strategic unit in the national defense

system and war. Whereas, in the economic field, reorganizing production in a single, complete and efficient system will create higher labor productivity, in the building of the district military fortress, relying upon the comprehensive strength of the district and linking the combat units, the combat villages, the interconnected combat clusters and so forth together will create a tremendous combined strength at an exponential rate. The recent fight against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressor army proved that the battle position, the forces and the fighting methods of each village were insufficient to defeat the enemy's strategy of employing large numbers of troops and attacking us in many different thrusts from many different directions. The problem we face is that we must organize a battle position from which we exercise control and create a new strength for the local people's war within the district. We must look at things in a new way, must see all the new capabilities that exist, see the new strength of the district and, on this basis, be highly determined to build the districts into strong and solid military fortresses. Le Duan, the general secretary of our party, said: "We are confident that, in the future, in conjunction with building an increasingly prosperous economy, we will have a powerful, regular force army and more than 500 districts built into local military fortresses and be fully capable of defeating any enemy aggressor. We will commit aggression against no one but we must be ready to defend ourselves, must thoroughly implement the guideline of all the people performing national defense work, all the people defending the fatherland."

The building of the northern border districts into strong and solid military fortresses is based on the need to block the forces of the enemy on the frontline and protect socialist construction throughout the country; we must tap the strength of each district in conjunction with mobilizing the strength of the entire country; the entire country must focus its efforts on supporting the frontline districts.

In keeping with the teaching of General Secretary Le Duan, we must make every effort to build the districts of the entire country so that they are strong and solid in every respect; in the immediate future, efforts must be concentrated on selectively building the border districts as part of the effort to build border provinces that are strong and solid in every respect.

In today's war to defend the fatherland, we must annihilate the enemy, protect each bit of soil and village, protect our economic, cultural and military facilities, protect the people and not allow the enemy to attack, occupy and destroy what we have. Our nation, our army and people of today stand as the masters of their country, possess adequate strength and have prepared themselves in every possible way. As a result, we can and must be ready to employ a very large strength in any fight against the enemy from the very outset, on the frontline, in order to protect our borders, to firmly defend the beloved fatherland. We must concentrate on building the border districts, especially those along the northern border, into truly solid military fortresses so that they, along with the main force military corps, can victoriously carry out this task.

As the local combat force, as the basic unit of the people's war along the border, on the frontline of the fatherland, the district military fortresses

on the northern border will display their fighting strength at the very outset by wearing down, annihilating and pinning down the enemy, thereby creating the conditions for and coordinating with the main force units as they deliver thundering blows to the forces of the enemy and thwart their plans of aggression.

To accomplish this, the entire country must focus its efforts on the frontline. As a result, building the northern border districts into solid and strong military fortresses and building border provinces that are economically prosperous and militarily strong become a matter of strategic importance to the entire country. The border districts and provinces must make the greatest possible effort, display a high level of responsibility to the people of the entire country and develop upon each of their own strengths. On the other hand, the districts and provinces in the rear and the people of the entire country must focus their efforts on the border districts and provinces while making their own districts and provinces increasingly strong and insuring that their locality is ready to fight and defend itself against the enemy. It can be said that the task of building the district military fortresses along the northern border and building the border provinces is the task of all the party, all the people and the entire army. The main force units stationed within the border districts and provinces must realize their responsibility and wholeheartedly join with the locality and the local people in building districts and provinces that are strong and solid in every way.

On the basis of the several points presented above, we clearly see that the matter of building the district military fortresses is part of the military line of our party in the period of building and defending the fatherland, is part of the general line on the socialist revolution and is closely linked to the economic line. At present, building the district military fortresses along the northern border is a very pressing task of strategic importance of the army and people of the border districts and provinces, of the army and people of our entire country.

Part II.

In order to build solid and strong district military fortresses along the northern border, it is first of all necessary to be aware of a number of the characteristics of the border districts, the requirements facing these districts and the position, role and basic tasks of the frontline districts.

1. Several characteristics of the northern border districts and the requirements facing these districts.

Once the rear area, the northern border districts have now become the front and stand on the frontline of the fatherland; the once friendly border has become a hostile border, a border along which the situation is constantly tense and we must deal with every scheme and act of sabotage of the enemy every hour of every day, a border along which the situation is never stable, which affects every normal activity of the local people in their production and daily lives. Along the border, the enemy is waging an intense, multi-faceted war of sabotage by means of many different forces, very treacherous schemes and very cruel and clever tricks. It is also a place where we must

routinely maintain a very high level of combat readiness and must directly deal with the large-scale, massive and fierce attacks by the enemy during the very first hours of a war.

As brave soldiers guarding the border of the fatherland, the border districts lie within border provinces and must, along with the main force troops stationed within the locality, exhibit the fullness of the great national defense strength of the entire country and be determined to retaliate against the enemy on the frontline of the war regardless of the situation. At the same time, the border districts are reinforced by the province and the central level, which must make the greatest possible effort and take every measure necessary to care for the spiritual and material lives of the compatriots of the various nationalities and the soldiers along the border, thereby expressing the superior nature of our socialist system. We must be determined to not allow the enemy to take advantage of our difficulties and weaknesses, especially our economic difficulties and the difficulties being encountered with living conditions, to sabotage us or corrupt the will or spirit of our cadres, troops and people.

Many different nationalities live in the border districts. The people of the ethnic minorities in the border area have a tradition of uniting and struggling against aggression and possess a high spirit of patriotism as well as a spirit of steadfast revolutionary struggle. In the war against France, many areas were revolutionary base areas. In the recent war against the aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the ethnic minority compatriots along the border showed themselves to be loyal to the fatherland and made tremendous contributions to the common victory that was won. Through education, the ethnic minorities along the border have confirmed the fact that they are frontier people; they possess a clear consciousness of their nationality and their nation, possess very high national cohesiveness and clearly realize that everyone, regardless of his nationality, is a member of the great family of nationalities that have long lived in the beloved Vietnamese fatherland.

However, in the border areas, ethnic minority relations and kinship relations are also rather complex. The people on the two sides of the border routinely cross the border to visit one another, celebrate holidays, take wives or husbands, engage in trade... Moreover, the enemy does everything possible to divide, deceive, take advantage of or exacerbate the weaknesses of these compatriots in a vain attempt to buy, provoke or entice them into opposing the fatherland. Therefore, the most significant political issue here is that of closely uniting the various ethnic minorities in order to build and defend the fatherland. The district military fortress along the border is a fortress of ethnic minorities. The local people's war in the border districts is a war fought by the ethnic minorities under the leadership of the party; therefore, we must show these ethnic minorities our strength and the nation's tradition of unity; show them the schemes and tricks of the enemy and enable them to differentiate between the enemy and ourselves; raise their sense of responsibility with regard to defending the border and defending the fatherland; show them the fierce nature of the war and the sharp class struggle in order to build and further strengthen ethnic and national cohesion and a strong spirit of comradeship as well as a strong spirit of daring to

fight, of being determined to fight and win victory over the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors.

The border districts are also underdeveloped economically but possess large potentials and many undeveloped strengths. Generally speaking, the ethnic minorities along the border encounter numerous difficulties in their daily lives. Their levels of economic, cultural and social development are still low, they still have many backward customs and habits, means of communication and roads are few, and so forth. In addition, the enemy uses these difficulties and weaknesses to provoke and sow divisions between the lowlands and the mountains, between the army and the people, between one ethnic minority and another, between the people and our state...

The economy is the material base of military strength. Over the long range, every effort must be made to achieve the economic goals set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party, build the mountain economy on the basis of the forestry-agricultural-industrial district economic structure and bring the mountain economy and culture to the level of development of the lowlands. In the immediate future, we must give our attention to improving the welfare of the people and gradually stabilizing and improving the lives of the ethnic minorities. The comfort, prosperity and strength of each family and each village are a very basic factor that is a firm guarantee of success in the effort to defend the border, defend the fatherland and win victory in a people's war along the border. At the same time, we must strongly develop the mountain economy, especially the production of grain and food, in order to establish reserves and prepare local rear services for a war in conjunction with developing the road network, the posts-telegraph network, the public health network, the small machine repair network and so forth.

The terrain of the border districts is treacherous; this terrain enables us to develop upon our position as masters and build the effective battle position of the local people's war. Our forefathers also used this treacherous terrain to defend the country and deliver annihilating, thunderous blows to the enemy when they ventured across the border of our country. However, the mountainous forests, high mountains and many rivers and streams also make it easy for the enemy to deeply penetrate our territory, encircle and divide our formation and isolate one locality from another. The main roads leading from the enemy's territory into our country can also be easily used by the enemy to launch massive, continuous attacks against us. This fact requires that detailed research be conducted so that we can develop upon our strengths and overcome and limit the difficulties caused by the terrain, thereby building solid fighting strength for the district military fortress.

2. The position and role of the district military fortress along the northern border.

Each of our districts must be a link within the system of the national defense lines. When each link is strong, it helps to make the entire line strong. The border districts, which are linked together within the border provinces to form a continuous and deep national defense line along the frontline of the fatherland, are determined not to allow the enemy to penetrate or harass our country's border without being detected and punished.

The border district military fortresses are the outer defense posts of the fatherland, are the places that guard the border, the places that detect and promptly retaliate against the forces of the enemy during the very first minutes of a war. Their local forces are the most highly mobile forces, are the forces that fight the enemy first, thereby forcing the enemy to deploy their forces early and insuring that we are taken by surprise strategically, in campaign terms or in combat. The district military fortresses along the border play the role of reducing the speed of the enemy offensive and enabling the rear lines, enabling the rest of the country to prepare for combat and make the shift from peace time to war time.

The district military fortresses along the border are the base at which we exercise control and launch attacks, launch attacks and exercise control within the local people's war in coordination with the combat operations of the main force military corps along the border. These district are areas fighting to defend the border and strong bases for creating a position from which our main force units can counter-attack, attack and annihilate large enemy forces.

The district military fortresses along the border are the places that employ the tremendous strength of all the people in the fight against the enemy, with the local armed forces serving as the nucleus of this fight. In the immediate future, by means of their combined strength, they must be determined to defeat every scheme and trick of the enemy in their multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country's border areas. In war, they must fight the enemy from the very outset on the basis of the great strengths prepared in advance in every area of the locality and maintaining these strengths through the course of the war; force the enemy to decentralize their forces to protect their front, their flanks and the rear; and cause the forces of the enemy, regardless of how large they might be, to be worn down, annihilated and bogged down, to be unable to increase the rate of their attack, unable to achieve their strategic objective of attacking rapidly. The district military fortress is the base of the local people's war, is the place that creates the new power and position upon which the main force units display a high level of initiative and mobility and amass superior forces to deliver large-scale, annihilating blows to the enemy and, along with the local people's war, win victory for the war effort.

3. The basic tasks of the district military fortresses along the northern border.

To begin with, there must be a thorough understanding of what is involved in exercising mastery and taking the offensive, taking the offensive and exercising mastery within the district and these steps must be taken with determination; all the people must be mobilized and organized and their strength must be employed in the fight against the enemy, with the local armed forces serving as the nucleus of this effort, in order to firmly defend the locality and defend the fatherland's border. At present, we must mobilize and organize every force of the district, determined to defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the enemy against the locality, maintain political security, maintain social order and safety and firmly defend the border. At the same time, the border districts must be fully prepared to

fight independently or in coordination with the main force troops if the enemy launches a large-scale war of aggression. If the forces of the enemy sweep past the border districts, these districts must tenaciously hold their ground and determinedly fight the forces on the flanks and in the rear of the enemy.

The district must concern itself with building local armed forces that are strong in every respect and are fully capable of serving as the nucleus in the fight waged by all the people against the enemy, thereby achieving the full fighting strength of the local people's war in the border areas. The local armed forces, which include the local army and the militia and self-defense forces, must be structured and organized in an efficient manner consistent with the characteristics and the combat mission of the locality. At the same time, attention must regularly be given to building powerful reserve forces for the district and managing, organizing and training them well so that the forces of the locality can be promptly expanded when necessary and the forces on the upper level can be supplemented in accordance with combat requirements.

The district must build a battle position for the local people's war that is solid, strong and suited to the characteristics of the terrain and based on the defense strategy and overall tactics of the province and the military region. This battle position must insure that the forces of the enemy can be fought throughout the district as well as at key places, must enable the district to employ the greatest possible strength and fight the enemy from the very outset and must insure that the district is able to fight continuously throughout the course of the war. The battle position of the district military fortress must be firmly based on the combat villages, interconnected combat clusters and the bases of the district; the battle positions of the various districts must be closely connected, thereby greatly increasing the strength of the overall battle position of the province, the military region and the main force units.

The district must contribute to building the new, socialist economy within the locality; closely coordinate the economy with the national defense system and the national defense system with the economy; and create strong material bases for the district military fortress while creating powerful rear services of the local people's war and the combat operations of the main force military corps within the district. It is necessary to mobilize the armed forces of the district, including the main force troops stationed within the locality, to do everything they can to help build a strong and stable local economy, constantly stabilize and improve the standard of living of the ethnic minorities in the border areas, strengthen the relationship between the army and the people and build and defend the frontier of the fatherland.

Part III.

In the process of building the district military fortresses along the northern border, we must meet the following several important requirement:

1. Formulating the basic defense plan.

This is the basic, most important plan of the border district military fortress. Only by formulating a good basic defense plan is it possible to lay

the foundation for the other plans, such as the economic and cultural development plan of the district, the plan for coordinating the economy with the national defense system, the plan for distributing labor and redistributing the population within the district and so forth.

The defense plan must reflect the determination of the army and people of the district to fight to defend their home district, defend the border of the fatherland. This plan must reflect activism, initiative and creativity, reflect determination to protect the life and property of the people and state and firmly defend the frontier of the fatherland.

The basic defense plan of the border districts must also reflect a thorough understanding of the military line and tasks of the party, the strategy of the Party Central Committee and the positions and policies of the state with regard to building and defending the border as well as the specific combat mission of the locality approved by the upper level for each period of time. The plan must be designed to achieve the greatest possible combined strength, which consists of the strength organized and prepared in advance within each combat village and interconnected combat cluster and the strength of the entire district. We must do a good job of reconnoitering the enemy and preparing the battlefield. We must prepare many different combat plans for different situations and absolutely not allow ourselves to be taken by surprise. In the immediate future, the basic defense plan of the district must be designed to thwart every scheme and act of the enemy in their multifaceted war of sabotage within the locality.

Importance must be attached to conducting training and maneuvers based on the combat plans that have been adopted, from the combat villages to the interconnected combat clusters, and to achieving combat coordination throughout the district, both when fighting independently as well as when coordinating in combat with main force units within the district. Through these maneuvers, we must constantly supplement and perfect the combat plan that has been adopted; at the same time, the newly assigned combat mission must be amended and adjusted in the manner best suited to the specific development of the situation.

2. Building strong and solid local armed forces.

The combat forces of the district military fortress are all the people fighting the enemy, with the local armed forces, which consist of the militia and self-defense forces and the local army, serving as the nucleus; at some places, the local armed forces also include the border security troops and main force troops stationed within the locality.

The militia and self-defense forces are the large combat forces of the district military fortress and must be both widespread and of high quality. Large forces are needed to make a movement but these forces must be of high quality in order for the movement to be strong. Quality is the factor that determines the fighting strength of the militia and self-defense forces. The militia and self-defense forces must be organized into mobile combat forces, stationary combat forces and forces to guide the people in a temporary evacuation of the district. Militia units that have mobile forces are

something new, are a recent development; however, the size of these forces must be consistent with the characteristics and combat mission of each place. At present, the border villages have militia forces that concentrate on standing combat readiness watch and patrolling and guarding the border; at the same time, they are the mobile combat forces of the village. Importance must be attached to strengthening, leading and commanding these forces so that they fulfill their role, maintain combat readiness and fight well and perform their production task within the locality well. The mobile forces, which are the nucleus of the militia and self-defense forces, must be politically reliable, ideologically stable, tightly organized, well equipped, well trained and led and commanded well. Specialized sections of the militia and self-defense forces must be organized, such as a reconnaissance section, an information section, a special operations section, an engineer section, a specialized communications section, etc. In order to continuously increase the fighting strength of the militia and self-defense forces, importance must be attached to improving the combat weapons and equipment of these forces in the most suitable manner and under the guidance of the upper level in conjunction with providing combat training.

The local army is the combat mobile force of the district, is the "iron fist" of the district military fortress. It has the tasks of serving as the nucleus, along with the militia and self-defense forces, of the fight waged by all the people against the enemy; guiding the militia and self-defense forces in combat operations; participating in building the political base and contributing to the building and developing the economy and culture of the locality. The local army of the border district must be supplemented by local people, especially members of the ethnic minorities living within the district. The local army must be utilized in exact accordance with its functions and tasks and must be well trained so that it can fight independently, guide the militia and self-defense forces in their combat operations and engage in combat coordination with main force troops. The local army must be proficient in the methods of fighting stipulated by the ministry. The scale of organization of the local army of each border district must be established under the unified guidance of the military regions and the ministry.

The reserve forces within the district must be tightly managed and must be mobilized in accordance with the yearly plan and in accordance with the combat plan. When a major war is not in progress, the reserve forces, which are part of the organizations of the militia and self-defense forces, fulfill their military obligation within the locality and participate in protecting the locality. We must put an end to the practice of keeping reserve forces outside the organization of the militia and self-defense forces and not making them responsible for helping to protect the locality. Attention must be given to inducting an appropriate percentage of youths to serve for the length of time stipulated by the Law for ethnic minority youths.

The border security troops, which are part of the people's army, conduct three different types of activities: security, national defense and diplomatic. At present, the border security troops are a force directly subordinate to the province, which receive guidance in the management of the border by the Party Central Committee. In combat operations during war and other activities,

these troops must be closely linked to the district and be under the command of the district. The border security troops must be organized and built up in a suitable manner so that they possess the strength needed to serve as the nucleus of the effort to maintain security and control along the border. The border security troops manage the border by means of armed activities, reconnaissance, mass agitation, administrative management and technical projects. On the basis of each type objective and the situation along the border (normal, tense or war), suitable measures are employed or different measures are coordinated with one another.

3. Building a battle position from which we can exercise mastery.

Building the battle position is an important matter in our military art. The battle position of the border district military fortress is the battle position of all the people fighting the enemy, with the nucleus of this effort being the local armed forces. This battle position is created and based firmly on the battle positions of the combat villages, the interconnected combat clusters and the bases of the district and is closely linked to them. It must also be closely coordinated with the battle positions of the main force units within the locality and the battle positions of adjacent districts and rear area districts on the border defense line of the country.

The combat villages, interconnected combat clusters and the bases of the clusters and the district must be organized and built on the basis of the basic defense plan and the characteristics of the terrain. The terrain along the border is treacherous; the villages must be skillfully coordinated with the high points beside the villages for the purpose of building battle positions. Importance must be attached to key places, such as villages along the border defense line, the villages along main roads and villages at places where there are important targets.

The requirement of a battle position is that it must enable forces to fight the enemy over a broad area and at key places, fight the enemy from the very first days of a war and throughout the course of a war. At the same time, battle positions must be places that create positions and prepare battlefields for main force troops to counter-attack and inflict heavy losses upon the enemy. Battle positions must include combat fortifications and escape routes, secret trenches, underground passageways and a system of natural and manmade obstacles. The building of combat battle positions must be closely coordinated with the distribution of the population and the zoning of production areas. The barracks of the main force units stationed within the locality and the worker areas of workers at forestry sites, state farms and enterprises (if any) within the district must also be planned and built in the form of villages surrounded by bamboo fences and deep trenches so that they become solid combat villages.

In conjunction with building combat villages and interconnected combat clusters, special attention must be given to building the base areas of the clusters and the district. These base areas must be firmly based on favorable terrain, must be strong and solid in every respect, must have production installations, warehouses, public health facilities, good roads and so forth so that they can tenaciously hold their ground in every war situation and can

guide and command the combat operations of the entire fortress while maintaining regular communications with the upper echelon. The base area of the district must enable the army and people of the district to steadily fight and produce throughout the course of the war.

4. Adopting suitable methods of fighting.

The fighting methods employed by the district military fortress are those of the local people's war, are methods which employ the strength of all the people fighting the enemy, of the people's armed forces within the district. These methods of fighting must thoroughly reflect the thinking of taking the initiative and constantly attacking the enemy.

From the experiences of the wars of resistance against France and the United States as well as on the basis of the realities of combat and training in recent years, we developed many very good methods of fighting for the border district military fortress. We consider taking the offensive to be the primary method of fighting, one that is widely practiced on every scale, from the individual to detachments and troop units, both during the day and at night as well; we consider defensive operations to be indispensable, especially during the initial period of a war, in order to stop, wear down and annihilate the forces of the enemy while creating the conditions for our main force troops to launch a counter-attack, attack and annihilate them. We must widely attack the communications, resupply operations and transport operations of the enemy by means of many different forces and every weapon at our disposal. This is a very effective method of fighting when the local armed forces have many conditions in their favor for employing it. The districts and villages along the border must organize well trained and appropriately equipped units and teams that specialize in attacking enemy communications. Attacking the rear base, the storehouses, the command posts, the artillery positions and so forth of the enemy is also an effective fighting method, one which is directed toward the weaknesses of the enemy and has the purpose of killing the high ranking personnel and their valuable means of war, thereby limiting their offensive capabilities. Attention must be given to employing combined, coordinated fighting methods of the combat villages and combat clusters in combination with the widespread and diverse fighting methods of the people by means of every available weapon and at all times and places. Importance must also be attached to coordinating combat operations with proselyting the people and the soldiers of the enemy, coordinating combat operations with enemy proselyting to destroy the will to fight and weaken the organization within the ranks of the enemy. We have our superior fighting strength and the strength of our just cause with which to attack the enemy in this area.

The methods of fighting briefly described above must be widely applied and closely coordinated with one another in order to achieve the great combat efficiency of the district military fortress. The armed forces and the people within the district must be thoroughly trained in these methods of fighting and must continue to research and develop many better methods of fighting.

5. Building a strong and solid political base.

A strong and solid political base is the foundation of the military strength of the district fortress. Building the political base means building a strong and solid party, government and revolutionary mass organizations within each unit on the basic level and throughout the district. Utmost importance must be attached to building the basic organizations of the party and building the district party organization, which is the combat command staff of the fortress, so that they are strong, solid and pure. In conjunction with improving the quality of party members and insuring that existing party members play their exemplary-vanguard role, we must give full attention to developing the party, especially among outstanding youths of the ethnic minorities who are fully qualified to be accepted into the party. Importance must be attached to training the corps of ethnic minority cadres by many different methods, including practical application in work, production and combat and the opening of training schools. A correct cadre policy must be adopted, one that is consistent with the characteristics of the ethnic minorities in the border areas, in order to create a source of cadres for the locality, political cadres and military cadres as well as economic cadres and cultural cadres.

We must fully, correctly and creatively implement the nationalities policy of the party in a manner consistent with each ethnic minority and each place. As regards the ethnic minorities in the border areas, we must give very much attention to educating and persuading the patriarchs who have the greatest prestige within each clan in conjunction with educating and organizing the masses.

It is necessary to strengthen the corps of cadres whose job it is to build the base so that they possess a high spirit of responsibility, are close to the ethnic minorities and the border areas and are competent and skilled in mobilizing the masses. It is necessary to research and improve policies so that they are suited to the various types of cadres being permanently assigned to the work of building the base in the border areas.

The army units, both troops of the local army and main force troops stationed within the district, must consider the task of building the political base within the locality to be their political responsibility. They must maintain strict civilian proselyting discipline, strengthen the unity between the army and the people and achieve a single will on the part of the army and the people in order to build and firmly defend the frontier of the fatherland.

In the process of building the base, we must closely coordinate political education, ideological remolding and the effort to clearly discern between ourselves and the enemy with organizational work to purify our internal organization, purify the locality, coordinate security with national defense and coordinate production with combat readiness and combat within the locality.

6. Formulating planning and plans for coordinating the economy with the national defense system.

The coordination of the economy with the national defense system within the northern border districts is not merely a matter of thoroughly implementing the line on the socialist revolution and the economic line, rather, it is also directly related to the fighting strength on the border defense line. The northern border districts must, on the basis of their basic defense plan, adopt a plan for suitably coordinating the economy with the national defense system. Economic requirements must be closely linked to national defense requirements within economic planning, the stages of development, population planning and the planning for the distribution of labor, the organization of production and so forth.

We must skillfully coordinate the building of combat villages, combat clusters and the bases of the district with the zoning of production areas and the planning of population centers within the district. The housing areas of the manual workers and civil servants at forestry sites, state farms, worksites and enterprises (if any) must also be planned, be established as "worker villages," as new population centers closely associated with the agricultural villages in order to form combat villages and interconnected combat clusters.

The planning of the infrastructure and the building of local rear service bases must be closely linked to the guideline for economic development of the district, such as the deployment and construction of the road network, the machine production, hydroelectric power production and water conservancy network, the warehouses, forestry-agricultural-industrial production installations, posts-telegraph facilities, public health facilities and so forth.

The buildup and development of the local armed forces must be closely coordinated with reorganizing production and distributing labor within the district. In accordance with the state plan, we annually relocate people from the lowlands to the highlands, from the hinterland to the borders, to develop the economy in the mountains and increase our fighting strength along the border.

Good plans must be adopted for utilizing and employing troops forces, both local troops and main force troops stationed within the locality, in economic construction and development as well as cultural development within the district. Experience has shown that troop forces can participate in the production of grain and livestock, in afforestation and road construction, in the construction of hydroelectric power plants and water conservancy projects, in the production of building materials and so forth.

The above must be incorporated within the overall planning of the district; at the same time, national defense requirements of the economy must also be incorporated in the annual economic development plan of the district.

7. Training the corps of local district level military cadres.

As everyone knows, once the line and policies of the party have been adopted, the success of every revolutionary task is determined by the role played by cadres in organizing implementation. In the construction and combat tasks of the border district military fortresses, the role played by local military

cadres is very important. We might possess a high will to fight, have a good plan, have strong forces and an effective battle position but if we do not organize and command operations well or achieve good coordination, we cannot achieve a large strength with which to win victory.

The Ministry of National Defense and the High Command have researched and formulated overall planning for the training of the corps of local military cadres, in general, from the village level to the district, provincial and military region levels. On the basis of summarizing experiences, it is necessary to continue to develop and constantly improve training materials for local military cadres; at the same time, it is necessary to build the local military training system at the military schools and annexes from the ministry to the province as regards the elementary and advanced training of local military cadres for each level.

Basically and over the long range, the elementary and advanced training of district level local military cadres are part of this general planning. In the immediate future, attention must be given to the following several points:

--The leaders of the village military units in frontier villages must be selected and assigned their positions on a long-term basis. We must select outstanding militiamen who have been challenged and demobilized troops who possess the will to fight, possess military aptitudes, possess enthusiasm and a high spirit of responsibility and are in good health for training as skilled village unit cadres. These leaders of the village military units must specialize in military work within the locality and absolutely must not be replaced each time a new term of the village people's council begins.

--The district military agency must be consolidated and strengthened so that it is capable of serving as the command staff of the party committee echelon in the building of the district military fortress and the combat operations of the district; in developing the local people's war; in implementing a good plan for coordinating the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with the economy; and in commanding the local armed forces in winning victory in combat in accordance with the established combat plan. It is necessary to provide additional technical equipment and the means needed to create favorable conditions for the district military agency to complete its task well.

--The military commander on the district level must be a skilled military cadre who possess modern military knowledge, high revolutionary zeal, ability and experience in local military work, combat experience and the ability to organize an evacuation of the people well. Importance must be attached to selecting and assigning to this position ethnic minority cadres and local cadres who know the people well, know the terrain, have been trained well, are skilled in military work and are proficient in mobilizing the masses among ethnic minorities.

Through the realities of combat and combat readiness as well as the work involved in building the district military fortress, we must continuously train the sources of local military cadres of the district. We must adopt

correct, suitable policies for training ethnic minority cadres as well as the cadres who are presently performing military work within the border districts.

Building northern districts and provinces that are prosperous and strong, in general, and building district military fortresses along the northern border that are solid and strong, in particular, are a very weighty and large task of the army and people of our entire country. This task demands a very high degree of effort on the part of the entire party, all the people and the entire army, on the part of all levels and sectors, from the central to the local levels.

The army and people of the border districts must be clearly aware of their position and their responsibility to the rest of the people of the country and make every effort to overcome their difficulties, display self-reliance, urgently build their districts so that they are strong and solid in every respect and fulfill the mission of the frontline soldiers of the fatherland. Imbued with the strategic determination of the Party Central Committee and in the spirit "the entire country joins efforts for the frontlines," the various sectors and levels, from the provinces and military regions to the central level, must display a high spirit of political responsibility, thoroughly concern themselves with the border districts and establish close coordination and a detailed division of labor in order to provide the compatriots and soldiers of the border districts with practical, effective and timely assistance in every way possible. The central level and the local level must work together, the state and the people must work together as this is the only way to rapidly build the district military fortresses along the border and meet the requirements and fulfill the task of protecting the fatherland in the new stage.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL PRAISED FOR RESISTING BRIBES

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 23 Feb 83, p 14

[Article by Van Thanh: "On the Streets on a Spring Day"]

[Text] As Vu, the head of the Hang Dao Subward Public Security Force, and Tan, a Hang Ca area policeman, sat in the office of the subward public security force working on a case involving the illegal sale of cigarettes, a young child came running in out of breath and said:

"Sirs! Go back to the house at which you confiscated the cigarettes, I just saw several strangers open the door to the house and carry very many items out!"

Tan followed the child to the house. Sure enough, public security officers had arrested another gang of cigarette smugglers with a large quantity of tobacco before they could escape.

During the days of early spring, there has been an atmosphere of true urgency at the Hang Dao public security headquarters. The public security soldiers have been thoroughly implementing their plan of "prevention" to protect the celebration of the Quy Hoi New Years Tet. The head of the subward public security office is constantly receiving news reports from the streets in the areas of which he is in charge. A pickpocket was arrested on Hang Ga Street; two decadent youths were caught red-handed trying to rob a foreigner at number 40 Hang Duong Street; H. and X., who snatched a purse from a guest, were apprehended, with all the belongings being returned to their owner, etc. During the days near Tet, public security soldiers display a high determination to maintain good order in the streets so that everyone enjoys the holiday. During the first week of 1983, many cases of fraud, gambling, bicycle theft and so forth that occurred within the subward were broken. Gia Ngu Street and the head of Luong Van Can Street were two places where decadent elements congregated at beverage counters and impersonated locksmiths in order to earn their livings illegally. None of their actions escaped the eyes of the public security soldiers. These two gathering places were cleaned up. The plan to protect the Hang Duong, Hang Ma, Hang Ca and Hang Bo Markets was strongly implemented. These were the results of mobilizing all forces for the "peak period" plan. On the street level, we meet persons such as Tan, a

policeman in the Hang Ca-Cha Ca area. This policeman always completes his task and has successfully resolved many cases. Moc, a criminal policeman, once arrested many decadent elements during two patrols and returned 700 dong in bribes. He followed one criminal for 2 hours in order to arrest him. Public security troops who are performing their work with enthusiasm can be seen everywhere.

Hang Dao is a subward of Hanoi in which there is a large number of merchants. The subward has one rather unique aspect: it has two sets of parallel streets called "Food and Drink Row"(Hang Can-Luong Van Can) and "Merchants Row"(Hang Ngang-Hang Duong). These places are a challenge to the cadres and soldiers of Hang Dao. The merchandise, money, food and so forth there are items that have a strong impact upon them each day. The "temptations" there can "attack" the soldier if the effort to teach ideology is relaxed or internal security work is relaxed. In fact, in past years, a few persons "fell" in the face of these temptations. They degenerated, became deviant, took bribes, supported persons who earned their livings illegally and so forth. They were no longer qualified to be people's public security personnel. However, they represented shortcomings that belong to the past. These elements were expelled from the ranks of the Hang Dao public security soldiers, who are loved and respected by the people. In Hang Dao Subward, very many public security soldiers have won the hearts of the people. One day, as he was returning home from work, a small child came up to Soldier Nguyen and said: "This afternoon, someone came to our house and gave me and my brother a lot of money. Here, take it!" When he asked the child what he meant, he learned that he was being given a "birthday present" by the owner of a coffeehouse. His store had been shut down because he was earning a living illegitimately. Through this action, he hoped to enlist Nguyen's support in reopening his store. Nguyen returned the money to him and urged him not to do such a thing again. Another time, Nguyen was approached by the owner of a stand. The fate of his store was similar to that of the store mentioned above. This person gave him "a gift" of 2,000 dong so that he could "overcome his family's difficulties." However, Nguyen forthrightly criticized the stand owner and returned this rather large amount of money to him. He received a certificate of commendation from the Municipal Public Security Force for displaying the pure qualities of a public security soldier. His actions are quite admirable in view of the fact that his family is encountering many difficulties, he has many children and his wife lacks work at the cooperative. He could have accepted the money from those bad persons without anyone knowing. However, he was faithful, faithful first to himself...

The Hang Duong area policeman is a person whom everyone loves very much. As an area policeman whose wife and children are at home in his native village, Toan spends much time trying to learn about his area and become close to the people who live there. He is present at all of the weddings and funerals within the area under his management in order to help the family. A poor woman who lives by herself presented him with a rice cake for Tet. Although trivial, this action was filled with love. There is not one day that passes that the residents of Hang Dao do not see their public security soldiers sitting at the water fountain or warning and scolding citizens.

Anyone who goes to the office of the Hang Dao Subward Public Security Force sees that the unit's material base is neither elaborate nor complete. However, the soldiers have created for themselves a wholesome, pure and cultured life. Each of them, from leadership cadres to soldiers, fully complies with the internal regulations governing their work during the day: from their proper deportment to their correct dress and the polite way they speak to citizens... "We have a strong a solid party chapter, a strong and solid Youth Union chapter here." This is the evaluation made by the deputy commander of the Hoan Kiem Ward Public Security Force. They are standing their ground at a place in the city where the situation is complex in every respect, are maintaining security and social order and safety and safeguarding the happy spring days of everyone. They embody the beauty of spring, of the flower that symbolizes spring, the flower that is also the name of the subward: peach flower!

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IRRESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD PUBLIC PROPERTY CRITICIZED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 23 Feb 83 p 13

[Article by Attorney Nguyen Thanh Vinh: "Persons Should Be Held Responsible"]

[Text] Recently, on 5 and 6 January 1983, the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Court held an important session. For the first time in the province, the court session was broadcast live by the radio station of the municipality to hundreds of thousands of people on the streets, at agencies and enterprises and in their homes.

The defendants, who refused to earn an honest living and supported themselves solely by theft, had fled from a re-education camp. They confessed to having committed 34 thefts at agencies and army units between mid-1979 and early 1983; 23 of these thefts involved cutting down and stealing telegraph and telephone wires.

They confessed to having stolen more than 4 tons of telegraph and telephone wire. According to a report by the unit in charge of the lines from which they stole this wire, between March, 1980 and February, 1982, the state lost 54,944 kilograms of telegraph and telephone wire, that is, nearly 55 tons. In addition, this huge quantity of telegraph and telephone wire was taken from the main communications lines between the North and the South that support the hourly guidance and communications in the fields of politics, military affairs, national defense, economics, cultural matters and social activities from the central level to all provinces of the South and vice versa.

The dangerous aspect of this matter is that because we have failed to explain the situation to them, failed to propagandize, mobilize and support them, many citizens do not realize the importance of telegraph and telephone lines in the work of building and defending the country and do not actively participate in blocking the hands of criminals. Every time they cut wire down, they easily and quickly rented three-wheeled vehicles or trucks and just as easily and quickly found persons to buy their wire.

As desired by the local government, the closely coordinated efforts of all three components, the inspection unit, the prosecutor's office and the trial unit, each of which did their best to fulfill their responsibility, insured

that this session of the court not only achieved the result of appropriately punishing the criminals and showing them the seriousness of their crimes, but also propagandized and disseminated the law, educated and encouraged the people to struggle against violations of the law and prevent their occurrence.

Through this session of the court, the public has come to realize that cutting telegraph and telephone wire is a very serious crime. Immediately after the successful August Revolution, Uncle Ho signed decree number 4, dated 15 January 1946, which clearly stated that the destruction or cutting of telegraph or telephone wire "impedes the flow of information from the government to the local agencies, hampers administration and the maintenance of security and order at home and directly affects the defense of the nation and the effort to strengthen the country's independence." Violators of this law face imprisonment of 1 to 10 years and can even be sentenced to death.

Because the destruction and cutting of telephone and telegraph wires are an especially serious crime, decree number 4 also stipulated: "Persons who are accomplices to this crime or who store telephone or telegraph wire shall receive the same punishment as those who violate this law," that is, a long prison sentence or the death penalty.

During the court session, all of the defendants confessed that they knew that the wire they were cutting was telegraph and telephone wire and all admitted that their actions were "destructive in nature." They trembled with fear when they learned about the harm caused by their crimes: over a period of about 2 years, communications were lost as a result of telegraph and telephone wires being cut for 396,576 hours, that is, nearly 400,000 hours; the damage caused by the loss of communications cannot be fully measured or given a value. For this reason, the three main defendants were given the death penalty; their accomplices who transported and marketed the wire were given prison sentences ranging from 3 to 8 years.

Through this session of the court, all of the people in the locality realized that they had displayed a lack of vigilance by allowing thieves to commit dozens of crimes without being stopped. This case has also provided an opportunity to remind the local people as well as the compatriots of the entire country about the responsibility of the citizen toward socialist property.

Through this case, the public has also raised a few questions in the hope that the state will give its attention to and resolve them. One of them is: should we continue to tolerate loopholes in market management that allow dishonest merchants to store, virtually in the open, and freely buy, sell and profiteer in tons of materials belonging to the state?

Relating this case to many other violations of socialist property, the public asks with some concern whether we should allow agencies, enterprises and units to be the scenes of the theft, misappropriation, destruction and waste of large quantities of state property frequently worth millions of dong without the heads of these agencies ever being held responsible, whether we can allow "business as usual"? At a time when the people are very upset over losses of state property, property which represents some of their own sweat and blood,

what should the attitude and the responsibility of the heads of these agencies be? Therefore, should we not promulgate a separate and specific law on the responsibility of agency and enterprise heads and vigorously enforce it?

The speech by Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the recent National Justice Conference responded to this aspiration of the people. Pham Hung observed: "The reason why there are many phenomena involving the loss of socialist property, why degenerate and deviant state personnel send materials and goods of the state to the outside to dishonest merchants and so forth is mainly because the heads of the basic units themselves do not strictly enforce or inspect the implementation of the various regulations that have been established by the state concerning responsibility, discipline, the protection of public property and serving the people, most importantly those regarding responsibility and discipline."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI COURT SENTENCES MURDERER TO DEATH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 May 83 p 4

[Article: "The Supreme People's Court Sentences a Dangerous Murderer To Death"]

[Text] Recently, the Supreme People's Court held a public session of the first and last instance to try Tran Siu Cuong, who was accused of murder.

The details of the case were as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Cuong rented an apartment from Nguyen Dinh Ty at number 27 Hoang An Lane in Trung Phung Subward, Dong Da Ward. Cuong was subsequently imprisoned for violating the law. On 28 November 1981, Mrs. Cuong returned the leased apartment to Mr. Nguyen Dinh Ty. After receiving the 1,000 dong Ty returned to her, Mrs. Cuong moved elsewhere.

On 9 April 1982, Cuong, having been released from prison, demanded that Mr. Ty rent the apartment to him again, even though it was being occupied at the time by Tung, Ty's son. Ty's family provided Cuong with a piece of land and, in December 1981, gave Cuong's sister, Phuc, 400 dong to build a bamboo house but Cuong was still not satisfied.

At 0900 hours of 6 November 1982, Cuong picked up a hammer and went in search of the members of Mr. Ty's family in order to commit violence against them. First, he beat Minh, Ty's wife, to death as she sat at a tea stand. Then, he entered Mr. Ty's house. Seeing 9 year old Khanh, Tung's son, sitting playing by the street, he hit him in the head with the hammer, killing the child instantly. Then, Cuong went into the house looking for Mr. and Mrs. Tung but they were absent. Running next door, he found Mr. Ty eating rice and tried to hit him in the head with the hammer three times but Ty warded off his blows. Ty was saved from death when others arrived to help him. The murderer fled and was later arrested.

This was a very serious case of murder. Having already been denounced as a decadent element, he committed another crime immediately upon his release from prison, intending to take the lives of all five persons within one family. His aggressive, barbarous actions and contempt for the law were a brazen

affront to the security and order of society. The Supreme People's Court sentenced Tran Siu Cuong to death. The sentence became legally valid immediately after it was handed down; the defendant has no right of appeal.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUIDELINES FOR COMBATING ENEMY'S IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 83 pp 25-36, 55

[Article by Nam Huy based on material provided by the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee: "Fighting the War of Sabotage on the Ideological Front in the Northern Border Provinces"]

[Text] Part I.

Although they were heavily defeated in the two wars of aggression on the southwestern and northern borders of our country, because of their ambition to become the rulers of Southeast Asia, the rulers of the entire planet, the Chinese expansionists have not abandoned their scheme to annex Vietnam. They are urgently waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country, a war of economic, political, ideological, military, diplomatic and other forms of sabotage, of which ideological sabotage is one of the most important. This is a new strategy of the Chinese expansionists. They consider this to be the "best policy" for weakening and annexing our country without having to launch a risky and costly major war of aggression that they surely could not win and which would cause them to be denounced by the people of the world and the Chinese people. On the other hand, while waging this multi-faceted war of sabotage, they are also frantically preparing for a major war of aggression when they consider the opportunity to be right.

The northern border area is one of the key areas in the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists. This is the place where the Chinese reactionaries are best able to concentrate on sabotaging us. The six northern provinces of our country share a 1,389 kilometer border with China running from Hai Ninh in Quang Ninh Province to Muong Te in Lai Chau; these provinces measure 68,121 square kilometers (one-fifth the territory of the entire country) and have a population of 3.66 million, which includes nearly 2 million persons in more than 30 ethnic minorities within the community of nationalities within Vietnam. As the "hot war" defense line protecting the socialist fatherland and standing face to face with the enemy, the northern border provinces occupy a very important strategic position with regard to politics, national defense, security, the economy and so forth in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. There, now, as well as over the past 3 years and more, the struggle against the multi-faceted war of

sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries is being carried out every hour of every day and is an arduous and complex struggle at all times.

The expansionist enemy has long been using psychological warfare and spy warfare as an effective weapon against us. Now, more than ever before, they have raised this "invisible war" to the level of a "national policy," of a strategic measure encompassing many increasingly sophisticated and dangerous methods in the multi-faceted war of sabotage that they are waging against our country. The psychological warfare and spy warfare activities of the enemy are forcing their way in everywhere, are infiltrating every field of social life in our country for the very malicious purposes of dividing us internally, distorting the situation, provoking negative factors, provoking dissatisfaction and sowing the seeds of reaction with a view toward fomenting rebellion and toppling us from within in coordination with pressure brought to bear upon us from the outside.

In the border area, the enemy attaches special importance to taking advantage of the low level of cultural and social development of the ethnic minorities, the inherent friendship between the people's of the two countries, the tribal and clan relations among the peoples on the two sides of the border and the shortcomings of our cadres and troops in their relations with the local people in order to distort the nationalities policy of the party, undermine the relationship between the party and the ethnic minorities, divide the party and the government from the people, divide the army from the people and sow divisions among the ethnic minorities with a view toward disrupting our political-ideological position, provoking hatred and undermining national solidarity and solidarity between the army and the people.

In order to carry out this scheme of sabotage, the local guidance provided by them has been strengthened all along the Sino-Viet border. An entire apparatus extending from the central level to the organizations within the localities in the border areas adjoining us, from the public security, border security and militia posts to the people's village policy, production units and so forth, all of which have been assigned the task of directly guiding spy activities and reactionary propaganda in important areas, such as on the other side of Meo Vac in Ha Tuyen Province, the enemy has even appointed a major as the commune secretary in order to guide the effort to sabotage us.

Because they are closely guided, the acts of ideological sabotage and psychological warfare of the enemy have been intensified in many different ways. Excluding Radio Beijing and the local broadcasting stations that have increased their hours of operation and improved their programs and subject matter, the high powered loudspeakers of the enemy have increased in number from 20 clusters in 1979 to 1980 to 27 in 1981 and 31 at present. The permanent and mobile loudspeaker systems are in operation along the entire border every day, blaring for 3 to 4 continuous hours in many different ethnic languages. In addition to slander and fabrications, they are prompt to take advantage of our shortcomings in the various localities, to distort and blow them out of proportion. A huge volume of leaflets of more than 50 different types, letters designed to create hostility and psychological warfare goods of the enemy are sent deep into the areas along our border by many different methods: shot by artillery, floated down rivers, carried in by balloons and

so forth. Deserving of attention is the fact that the enemy has recently begun giving attention to using lackeys within our country to place leaflets, letters and psychological warfare goods at places by which many persons pass, even near the offices of committees and agencies of the state and the houses of leadership cadres within the locality. Immediately across the border, the once scattered "phantom" markets (the "negative" markets) and permanent markets have now developed in 23 markets and 18 stores of various types; some of these stores are "reserved" for Vietnamese troops. These markets and stores, which have sprung up in a planned fashion, bustle with activity under the direct organization and guidance of the Chinese Public Security Agency.

The fact that the enemy is attaching importance to attacking us internally is not new. The Chinese reactionary authorities have a tradition of "protracted struggle," consequently, they have long been using the friendship between the two nations to penetrate our internal organization and make preparations for their long-range schemes. The new acts of sabotage of the enemy concentrate on taking advantage of our economic difficulties and the difficulties encountered in everyday life by means of the "phantom" markets and the border stores in a vain attempt to corrupt some of our cadres, party members, troops and public security soldiers and "politically discredit" some key, local cadres in a vain attempt to render them ineffective, create skepticism and provoke internal hostility among us. These "phantom" markets and border stores are a very dangerous trick. In essence, they are primarily designed to sabotage us ideologically, politically and organizationally and are a form of activity for snatching the masses away from us, especially our core cadres.

Undermining the nationalities policy of the party and state and taking advantage of the nationalities issue are a common ploy of the Chinese reactionaries. The enemy has continuously focused on undermining the relationship between the army and the people and sowing divisions between the ethnic majority and the ethnic minorities, among the ethnic minorities and between leaders and the masses.

By means of whispers, word of mouth, loudspeakers, radio stations, leaflets and so forth, the enemy has fabricated numerous ugly stories about our troops complete with details. At some places, such as Meo Vac District, the reactionaries have deceived some youths and teenagers into impersonating our troops, committing acts of robbery and theft and then spreading rumors to blame these acts on troops. At other places, they have ordered their lackeys to set fire to the homes of compatriots of the Dao ethnic minority and then spread rumors blaming the arson on ethnic Vietnamese troops. Besides these fabrications, there have been some actual cases and incidents that they have embellished upon and blown out of proportion, making the exception the rule for the purpose of distorting the situation. Both fabricated and real incidents are used by the enemy to prevent the ethnic minorities on either side of the border from discerning between that which is true and that which is not, to spread the attitude that our troops are corrupt and have lost all their good qualities and to sow an attitude of doubt and fear toward our troops, thereby undermining the solidarity between the army and the people.

The enemy's acts of ideological sabotage against our troops stationed in the border areas have been further intensified. Since late 1981, "letters to the

family at home" and "letters that the sender did not have time to send" have been read over the loudspeakers, exaggerating the negative situation within the rear area, making false death announcements and so forth. These have been intermixed with tender songs and ballads that evoke a yearning to go home, that cause troops to miss their loved ones; they have even inserted a few lines or thoughts in folk songs and sentimental songs known by our cadres and soldiers in a vain attempt to crack their will to fight and provoke desertions or defections to their side. They distort our line in a vain attempt to cause our troops to have a vague attitude toward and be less vigilant against the expansionist enemy. During the 1982 Tet, the enemy sent over a bunch of calendars with no words on them, just pictures of Chinese women dressed in all sorts of colorful clothing, for our soldiers to use to "entertain" themselves and accept as a "border present." They have brazenly sent young couples to sit and flirt with each other across from border stations or sent groups of girls to bathe in the nude and frolic about along the banks of rivers within the view of our troops.

Part II.

Although the Chinese reactionaries have resorted to every possible trick in their war of sabotage and psychological war and although they have achieved a certain number of temporary results, they still have not, generally speaking, deceived our people. Their malicious schemes and tricks have been exposed more with each passing day. The thinking of the people in the ethnic minorities along the border remains stable. Their confidence in the leadership of the party, in the system has been constantly strengthened as has the solidarity of the army and the people in defending the border of the fatherland. These are the results of the steadfast efforts that have been made in the struggle against the war of sabotage being waged by the expansionists on the ideological front, a struggle that has been carried out over the past several years by the organizations of the party, the government and the masses, by the army and people in the areas along the northern border.

In their effort to propagandize and educate the people of the ethnic minorities in the various provinces, the units of the armed forces on the northern border have made many efforts, overcome numerous difficulties and shortages, always acted on the basis of the political task and the special characteristics of the border areas and gained valuable initial experiences in successfully combating the war of ideological sabotage and the psychological war of the Beijing reactionaries.

Above everything else, it is necessary to continuously teach patriotism, differentiate between friends and enemies, promptly expose the schemes and tricks of the enemy and constantly heighten the level of vigilance.

This is a very basic theme in propaganda and educational work, one that has received the attention of the various provinces and units and has been closely linked to the effort to teach about the revolutionary situation and tasks and about the positions and policies of the party as well as the tasks of the locality.

The debate of the new Constitution and the discussion of proposals at the 5th Congress of the Party were widespread phases of political activity that gave the cadres, party members and masses in the provinces and units along the border a clearer understanding of the appearance, nature and tricks of the Chinese expansionists in this area and a clearer understanding of the relationship between the two strategic tasks and the specific task of the border areas. They have re-examined the situation surrounding the enemy's attack against us on all fronts from the provincial to the village levels and within the army units and reviewed our efforts to content with the enemy's attacks, correctly evaluated our strengths, pointed out our weaknesses and remaining shortcomings and, on this basis, adopted practical policies and measures for struggling against the enemy's war of sabotage while building and firmly defending the fatherland's border. The effort to intensify the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland in the various localities, raise the level of combat readiness and strengthen the defense line, the movement to conduct pilot projects in the building of district fortresses, combat villages and combat clusters have attracted the mass of the people of all ethnic minorities as well as all cadres and soldiers to intense revolutionary activities. Through these practical actions, their level of political awareness and their socialist patriotism have been heightened; national solidarity and solidarity between the army and the people have been strengthened.

As a result, even though the enemy is very malicious and has many crafty schemes, the vast majority of the people of the various ethnic minorities still realize that the Chinese reactionaries are our immediate and dangerous enemy, still have firm confidence in the party and are still exercising their right of ownership, making every effort to protect their localities and defend the fatherland.

Teaching patriotism and clearly differentiating between ourselves and the enemy are matters of very basic importance because, only when we possess a high spirit of patriotism can we hate the enemy deeply and heighten our vigilance against the schemes and tricks of the enemy. However, teaching this is not a simple matter as far as the compatriots of the ethnic minorities are concerned. This is because although they possess high revolutionary spirit and are kindhearted, they are also very gullible; the ethnic minorities on either side of the border have long had close neighborly relations and so forth. These traits as well as other ethnic psychological traits have been carefully studied by the Chinese reactionaries for decades and are now being used by them in a vain attempt to blur the distinctions between the enemy and ourselves and support their scheme of expansion.

The enemy is still harping about and widely broadcasting over its loudspeakers the arguments that "the new leadership of Vietnam has abandoned the course charted by Uncle Ho" and that Vietnam "is ungrateful, has betrayed Sino-Viet friendship and undermined the solidarity between the two people's." They have also advanced the argument that "Vietnam is revisionist, is a petty hegemonist"; that China will send troops to help the Vietnamese "carry out the revolution again" and that "the fight is between the two countries, the people on either side of the border are brothers and sisters and have been members of the same family since antiquity." Following the 12th Congress of the Chinese

"Communist Party," the leaders in power changed their tactics and began moving in "small steps," employing very cunning political tricks in a vain attempt to deceive the people of the world, our people and even the people of China. On the basis of this tactic, they will surely develop many more sinister schemes to deceive the compatriots of the ethnic minorities along our country's northern border. Therefore, the army and people in the border areas must maintain an even more determined stand, be fully vigilant, alert and sensitive, recognize the new arguments and tricks of the enemy for what they are and retaliate against them in a prompt and effective manner.

One pressing problem now facing the localities and units in the border areas is the need to promptly ascertain what the schemes and tricks of the enemy are and keep abreast of the changes in the thinking of cadres and soldiers, the thinking of the various strata of people of the ethnic minorities. We must overcome the difficulties we face in our informational activities in large, sparsely populated areas, promptly analyze the new tricks and arguments of the enemy and promptly analyze their impact upon the thinking and attitudes of the masses. On this basis, we must take the initiative in waging an effective fight against the enemy and put an end to informational activities that are passive and piecemeal in fashion, that lack effectiveness and interest and are not truly suited to each different objective in each different area.

Secondly, we must firmly adhere to the nationalities policy of the party and state and concern ourselves with strengthening the solidarity between the army and the people.

In the border areas, the essence of the solidarity between the army and the people is solidarity among the ethnic minorities. Every scheme and trick of the enemy is designed to undermine the solidarity of the people in the border areas and undermine the solidarity between the army and the people, but their basic target is to distort and undermine the nationalities policy of the party and state. This is the foundation of each of their comprehensive sabotage policies. As a result, propagandizing, teaching and fully implementing the nationalities policy have always been a matter of foremost concern over the past several years and continue to be a constant concern of the localities and units along the northern border.

Universal experience has confirmed that at those places where the army and the people are close to one another, where troops protect and help the people, share joys and sorrows with them, help them build their homes, clear land and make terraces, help them put out fires, help them when they are disabled and ill, where the people trust in troops, help evacuate the wounded, help build roads and fortifications, resupply troops with grain and food and join them in patrols and guard duty and where the spirit of devotion and duty between the army and the people is intense, the strength of their solidarity, their fighting strength is increased, every malicious scheme of the enemy is thwarted and all of their attempts at ideological sabotage and psychological warfare arguments are exposed. Conversely, at those places where there is no respect for the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, where the customs, habits and property of the people are violated, where the people are intimidated and where the relationship between the army and the people has "faded," the hands of the enemy immediately intrude and the enemy immediately

exploits the weaknesses and shortcomings of both the army and the people, distorts, exaggerates and blows them out of proportion or resorts to fabrications, slander and so forth so that the political-ideological situation there becomes more complicated and the enemy is better able to commit sabotage and sow disorder on every front.

The compatriots of the ethnic minorities along the northern border have a tradition of unyielding struggle, possess a very high spirit of patriotism, always have firm confidence in the party and deeply love our troops. At the Hoang Lien Son Conference of Ethnic Minority Delegates, one compatriot confirmed: "To the people, troops are like clothing covering the body; if the clothing is torn, the body becomes cold." The compatriots of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Tuyen as well as many other places always consider troops to be their sons and only want troops to be cared for well, to have strong fortifications so that they can firmly defend the fatherland's frontier and protect the life of peaceful labor of the ethnic minorities.

The experience of many places has shown that if army cadres as well as local cadres adhere to the stand of the party, firmly adhere to the nationalities policy and have a clear understanding of their responsibilities, they will strengthen the solidarity of the nationalities and the solidarity between the army and the people; any problem that arises can easily be satisfactorily resolved and it is difficult for the enemy to take advantage of problems to provoke divisions or opposition.

Thirdly, we must gain the participation of the masses in revolutionary activities and use the realities of the movement to build and strengthen the northern border areas to raise the political and ideological level of the people, of cadres and soldiers.

It can be said that this is the basic guideline, the primary measure that the provinces and units along the border have successfully implemented in their work of propagandizing and educating the masses.

Building and strengthening the border areas are a major political task of the border provinces as well as the northern units in defending the fatherland against the Chinese expansionists. Closely adhering to this political task as other tasks are successfully carried out is a practical and interesting way to heighten the patriotism of the people, of cadres and soldiers, show them the schemes and tricks of the enemy, distinguish between the enemy and ourselves and expose the arguments employed by the enemy in their ideological sabotage and psychological war.

Two intense mass movements that have been carried out during the past year and have had a major educational impact are the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland and the movement to build district fortresses, build combat villages and combat clusters.

The local party committee echelons have attached importance to leading the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland; as a result of establishing close coordination between the people's armed forces and the people's security forces, the masses as well as the cadres and party members

of all sectors and levels have been mobilized to participate in this effort in a relatively intense and continuous manner. Many districts and villages in Lang Son have done a good job of and gained valuable experience in educating and organizing the masses in revolutionary activities in areas in which many ethnic minorities live. On the basis of deeply analyzing the nature, the schemes and the tricks of our new enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and, in particular, as a result of thoroughly explaining the schemes in their multi-faceted war of sabotage and summarizing the achievements recorded by the army and people of the ethnic minorities along the border in saving the country and defending the fatherland, Lang Son took its first steps by evaluating and reporting achievements and, on this basis, developed upon the revolutionary tradition and the tradition of resistance against foreign aggression, uncovered and thwarted acts of sabotage by the enemy and repulsed negative phenomena. Hundreds of villages held festivals to report and evaluate achievements in the fight against the foreign aggressor. The Tay held a festival to which they invited the Nung and the Dao; the Nung and Dao reported their achievements and invited the Tay and other fraternal minorities to attend their festival. Troop units have reported on their achievements at festivals attended by representatives of the various sectors and mass organizations within the locality. The people have reported their achievements at festivals to which troops were invited. Participating in combat, supporting combat operations, finding spies and commando agents, helping public security forces arrest dishonest persons, joining the army or the militia, conducting patrols and standing guard duty, protecting villages, accelerating production, fulfilling obligations to the state and so forth, all of these efforts have contributed to socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland. The reports of achievements have clearly shown that every ethnic minority, every locality, every agency and mass organization and every troop unit has made a contribution, with some persons making major contributions. As a result, revolutionary closeness has been strengthened and the arguments of the enemy designed to sow divisions and doubts have been crushed; the ethnic minorities, the army and the people understand one another better and are more closely united. An atmosphere of enthusiasm and joy has been created in the villages, thereby encouraging everyone to accelerate production, be ready to fight in defense of the fatherland and maintain political security as well as social order. The evaluation and reporting of achievements have been closely coordinated with exposing the enemy. The multi-faceted acts of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are known by the people and have been exposed and denounced by them. Some persons who were deceived and used by the enemy because they lacked awareness and had a vague concept of nation are now aware and have come forth to describe the methods used by the enemy to buy and win them over, expose reactionary, traitorous elements who have infiltrated the agencies and armed organizations of the locality, exposed clandestine revolutionary organizations and so forth.

When clear distinctions have been made between the enemy and ourselves and the position of socialist ideology has been firmly established, the compatriots of the ethnic minorities unite more closely, actively help one another stabilize their lives, join the militia and self-defense forces, build a strong and solid security and defense line and make every effort to intensify the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese

reactionaries. Additional people's security teams have been established and their activities are being put on a regular basis more with each passing day in all localities along the border. Joint patrol units consisting of public security troops, army troops and militia forces regularly operate in key areas, displaying a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance and taking the initiative in attacking the enemy. The maintenance of security is closely linked to the happy life of labor and production, of combat readiness of each citizen and each village; this is also the political task of each cadre and party member, of the various leadership levels of the party and government. As a result, the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland possesses strong vitality and has become a broad mass movement that is developing more with each passing day in the border areas.

The purpose of building district fortresses, of building combat villages and combat clusters in accordance with the directive from the Party Secretariat is to strengthen the northern border areas in every respect. This effort has quickly become part of the lives of the border ethnic minorities and become a widespread movement on the part of the party organizations, ethnic minorities and armed forces to build the district along the northern border into fortresses that are stable politically, are strong in terms of national defense, possess stable security and order, are prosperous economically and in their everyday lives and are culturally progressive.

Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh and a number of other places have gained much experience in mobilizing the masses to build district fortresses and combat villages and clusters. At these places, the various party committee echelons, as a result of attaching importance to teaching ideology to the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, have organized and trained a large corps of ethnic minority cadres (or cadres who are fluent in the languages of the ethnic minorities). In keeping with the directive of the Party Central Committee and the plans of the provinces, they thoroughly prepared the necessary materials and means, thoroughly studied the psychology of the various ethnic minorities and established work teams and units in the villages to permeate the masses and help the villages perform this work. The study by the masses of the policy on building combat districts and villages has been organized in a variety of interesting ways based on the level, the customs and the habits of the ethnic minorities, such as the following: holding forums for specific age groups and circles (mass organizations) and at production units; organizing plan meetings, meetings of village elders and patriarchs and so forth; having cadres eat, live, work, attend meetings and study along with ethnic minorities so that they can become close to and learn the thinking and aspirations of each person; and using various forms of conferences of the army and the people sharing one will, conferences of ethnic minority delegates or literature and art festivals to heighten the atmosphere of enthusiasm and make the building of districts and villages a movement. Some places have held oath taking ceremonies (based on the H'mong custom) and pledged before a picture of Uncle Ho and the flag of the fatherland to wholeheartedly unite with one another, not betray the fatherland or the village and not harbor Chinese intelligence agents or spies, even if they are relatives.

As a result of these diverse and interesting methods, the participation of the various strata of ethnic minority compatriots has been gained. Through this

participation, they have gained an understanding of the present situation and tasks along the border, know the enemy better and have a stronger national consciousness. They have discussed their vague understanding of who their friends and enemies are, of what the nation and fatherland are. Many persons have boldly voiced their questions concerning policies, the mutual distrust among ethnic minorities and so forth and have, in this manner, deepened their confidence and heightened their spirit of unity. As a result, the determination among the ethnic minority compatriots to cling to their land, protect the border, accelerate production, build the militia forces and people's security teams, build battle positions, dig combat trenches, hold maneuvers based on combat plans and so forth has been strengthened, thereby laying a firm foundation for the building of district fortresses and combat villages and clusters.

The return of people to the areas immediately along the border following the 2 year evacuation has brought back an atmosphere of true enthusiasm and confidence among the compatriots of the ethnic minorities. They realize that the party and government trust them and have given them the large and glorious responsibility of clinging to the land and defending the frontier. The oath-taking ceremonies, together with the adoption of army-people solidarity covenants and covenants on maintaining border security constitute a "sacred constitution," an important spiritual base insuring that these compatriots strengthen their confidence and their determination to remain on the border to produce and fight.

The experience that has been gained is that propaganda and education must be closely linked to organizational work, to the performance of the political task and the implementation of policies on the basic level. The local party committee echelon must personally provide close leadership and guidance and put together a combined strength within the locality, one consisting of the party organization, the government, the mass organizations and the armed forces of the locality. Every movement that is launched must have an organization to serve as its nucleus, must have specific objectives, requirements and stages and must be of a form that is suitable for gaining the participation of the masses in specific, practical activities.

Part III.

The results and experiences that have been gained over the past several years prove that advances have been made in the fight against the multi-faceted war of sabotage, in general, and the war of political-ideological sabotage and the psychological war, in particular, in the areas along the northern border.

However, it is clear that we are still not promptly ascertaining the activities of the enemy nor the changes in the awareness and thinking of the various strata of the people among the ethnic minorities and within the various sectors; the spirit of taking the initiative and attacking the enemy is not high; the coordination among the various branches and forces in order to achieve a combined strength on the ideological front is not tight and so forth, consequently, the position of socialist ideology is not truly solid and militancy is not high.

The fight against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the expansionists continues to be a sharp, decisive and long fight. The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out: "The task of maintaining our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland demands that we constantly be vigilant against the schemes and acts of war of the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles and the bellicose imperialist powers and that we mobilize the entire party, all our people and our entire army to make the greatest possible efforts, determined to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy while insuring that the country is always in a state of readiness and strong enough to win victory over the enemy in any situation."

The provinces along the northern border, which are a target of attacks by the enemy, are the places that must contend with the enemy on a daily basis. There, the enemy routinely engages in acts of armed provocation, acts of encroachment and occupation and acts of sabotage against the border defense line. They are inserting spies, intelligence agents and commandoes into our country; frantically trying to win over reactionaries among the ethnic minorities; provoking divisions among the ethnic minorities and within the army; assembling reactionaries in exile and building reactionary armed and political bases in order to foment rebellion or carry out their scheme to establish a "shadow government" on the basic level and so forth.

In the border areas, as well as throughout our entire country, the enemy is sabotaging us on many fronts but their sabotage is most dangerous and most intensive on the political, ideological and cultural fronts as well as the economic front. To combat the enemy's war of ideological sabotage along the border, we must build and firmly strengthen the position of socialist ideology throughout the party, throughout the army and among all the people as well as along the entire border line so that our army and people possess the full will and determination to defeat the scheme of the Chinese reactionaries to annex our country and firmly defend the fatherland frontier; at the same time, we must take the initiative in thwarting every attempt at ideological sabotage and every method employed in the psychological war, thereby helping the rest of the country win victory over the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage.

To accomplish this end, we must continue to attach importance to teaching socialist patriotism and genuine proletarian internationalism and clearly pointing out that the immediate and dangerous enemies of our people continue to be the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, regardless of the schemes and stratagems employed by them to make things seem different than they appear; teaching national solidarity and solidarity between the army and people around the party and the Party Central Committee; teaching about the situation and tasks, about the lines and policies of the party and state; and, on this basis, constantly nurturing an intense hatred of the enemy, heightening the will to fight, heightening the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, upholding the tradition of fighting foreign aggression, fighting the enemy to defend the country and winning victory over the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage.

These requirements must be met within each locality, each unit and each ethnic minority during each specific period of time and must be closely coordinated with the performance of such political tasks as the combat and combat

readiness tasks, the production task, the security and national defense task, the cultural task, the educational task, the task involving living conditions and so forth.

In the struggle against the war of ideological sabotage and against the psychological war, we must firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement an offensive strategy.

The basic form of activity of our army and people in the northern border areas on the front of the ideological war is to take the initiative in preventing and dealing with every scheme of the enemy and every situation caused by them. In this way, we have limited the damage caused by or rendered ineffective many of the tricks and arguments of the enemy. However, it is clear that we must display offensive thinking even more in the fight against the enemy's war of ideological sabotage and psychological war. In our thinking and in our guidance of the actions of others, we must avoid being defensive and piecemeal, as a result of which we will fail to take prompt action and fail to be effective; rather, we must speak out and verbally retaliate against the enemy, must trace their psychological warfare arguments back to their sources and take stern action against them. We must maintain strict propaganda discipline. It must be clearly realized that the Chinese reactionaries are in a very weak position in the political and ideological fields. In view of their line of expansionism and hegemony, of collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the world reactionary powers, they have no choice but to be dishonest, to lie, to change black into white, to be deceptive and deceitful if they want to conceal the fact that they oppose the Soviet Union, oppose Vietnam, oppose socialism and oppose revolutionary and progressive movements. Conversely, we have the very strong position of our just cause, consequently, we have all the conditions needed to attack the enemy, to take the initiative in exposing their reactionary, corrupt and deceitful nature not only to our people, but also to the people and soldiers of China, to the people of the world, in order to isolate them, limit their insane, reactionary activities and put them in a passive, confused position.

To attack the enemy, we must know the enemy. There must be stronger coordination among the various sectors and fields of activity for the purpose of researching the enemy in a planned manner.

Fighting the enemy in a prompt and effective manner primarily means fighting the enemy on the spot, speaking out and verbally retaliating against the enemy and taking the initiative in attacking the enemy and defending ourselves. The most important measure in fighting the enemy on the spot is verbal propaganda. This is a way to promptly touch the hearts of people, one that no other means, not even the most modern, can replace. It is also a method that we can easily employ and are experienced in using but it is also a method to which many localities and units have not attached importance.

At present, in every village along the northern border, the force of persons who are directly or indirectly responsible for propaganda work is quite large. This force includes the corps of party members and Youth Union members and the cadres in charge of the various sectors and mass organizations. It includes the militia forces and the people's security forces. It includes the defense

troops within the villages. In addition, each village also has a "work team" and a number of "the light of culture" teachers. The professional mobile information units of the districts also routinely operate within the villages. These are very powerful forces that can be mobilized to propagandize and education the masses and struggle against the enemy's ideological sabotage, against the psychological war in a prompt fashion within all mountain villages, within each family and with each person, even at the most remote places. These are also the forces that can make the best possible use of verbal propaganda. The problem facing the border districts, villages and units is that they must know how to organize these forces into a combined force, adopt plans for coordinating them, provide them with unified guidance and provide them with thorough training.

In order to achieve success in fighting the enemy on the spot, we must, in conjunction with widely mobilizing verbal propaganda forces, give attention to providing additional material and technical means and intensifying mass information activities within the districts and basic units.

The immediate requirement regarding the 32 districts and towns, 165 villages and the troop units along the border is to bring the voice of the party to the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, to cadres and soldiers each day. This can be said to be the best way to strengthen the position of socialist ideology, actively protect ourselves and take the initiative in attacking the enemy.

As regards the districts and towns along the border, the party and state have adopted plans for improving or erecting new loudspeaker stations and insuring that the stations operate on a regular basis within the district seats, during market days and in key areas.

The primary task of the district and village loudspeaker stations is to relay Voice of Vietnam radio programs, relay the programs broadcast in the ethnic languages by the provincial radio station, promptly refute the counter-propaganda arguments and leaflets of the enemy and promptly report the local situation and local news.

With regard to the units tasked with manning the defense line along the border and, in particular, the special propaganda units, it is even more necessary to provide more stations, loudspeakers and other technical means, not only for the purpose of internal propaganda, but also to attack the enemy.

The political agencies and the units of the army must closely coordinate with the propaganda and training sections of the districts in propaganda activities against the war of ideological sabotage and the psychological war and closely coordinate the fight against the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation and their sabotaging of our military potentials with the fight against their sabotage in all other areas.

In the struggle against the war of ideological sabotage as well as the entire struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, it must be realized that the centralized,

unified and comprehensive leadership provided by the various party committee echelons is the most basic guarantee of victory.

In this war, the participating forces are all the people, the entire army and all sectors and levels. The armed forces, together with the people's public security force must play the role of competent support forces. The fight against the ideological sabotage of the enemy within each army unit must be closely coordinated with the fight against the enemy within the area of operation of each unit; the fight against the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation must be closely coordinated with the fight against the enemy on the economic, ideological, cultural and other fronts under the unified leadership of the party committee echelon.

The struggle against the enemy's political and ideological sabotage and the struggle against the enemy's economic sabotage are the two hottest fronts in the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. Although the objectives and guidelines of the enemy in their acts of sabotage in each field differ, all are designed to competently support one another and all have the common goal of weakening and annexing our country.

Winning victory over the enemy on the ideological front and crushing each of their schemes and methods of political and ideological sabotage are a very important task in building border areas that are strong, solid and pure politically and are the frontline base for building district fortresses, combat villages and combat clusters, thereby creating strong national defense capabilities within each locality along the border.

Therefore, this is the great responsibility of the locality and, at the same time, the great responsibility of the units of the armed forces along the northern border.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY EDITORIAL ON CHINESE STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES IN WAR OF SABOTAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jan 83 pp 1-9

[Editorial: "We Are Determined To Win Victory over the War of Sabotage"]

[Text] Defeated in the two wars of aggression on the borders of our country and driven from Kampuchea, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are extremely bitter, consequently, they are making even more frantic efforts to carry out their scheme to weaken and eventually annex Vietnam and all of the Indochina peninsula. They are making every effort to collaborate with the U.S. imperialists and persuade the reactionary powers within the ASEAN countries and other reactionaries to join them in directing the thrust of their efforts against Vietnam.

They are waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage in the vain hope of "winning without fighting," of exhausting Vietnam's resources, crippling its economy and creating political chaos and internal disorder without firing a shot so that we are forced to change our line and become a vassal of theirs. At the same time, the Chinese reactionaries are constantly preparing for a large-scale war of aggression against our country when they feel that the opportunity is right.

In this multi-faceted war of sabotage, the enemy is attacking us in many fields: economically, politically, ideologically, culturally, militarily, diplomatically and so forth; in particular, they are sabotaging us economically, politically, ideologically and culturally. They are also doing everything possible to undermine our effort to strengthen our national defense system and our military potentials. They are attacking us from many different directions, in many different areas, by means of many forces and forms of organization and by means of many extremely dangerous and malicious tricks with a view toward eventually fomenting rebellion and a coup d'etat when conditions are ripe.

Economically, their efforts are mainly directed toward sabotaging material-technical bases in a vain attempt to impede socialist construction and cause our people to encounter numerous difficulties in their daily lives. They have embargoed and blockaded our economy from the outside in coordination with using lackeys to sabotage machinery, set warehouses afire, sabotage production

discipline, the management mechanism and so forth from within in a vain attempt to cause production to stagnate. They are doing everything possible to encourage smuggling, speculation and hoarding, cause a gold "hemorrhage," undermine our monetary system and monopolize the market. They are making every effort to sabotage the socialist transformation being carried out by our party and state and are taking advantage of our loopholes and shortcomings in management, thereby exacerbating our economic difficulties and the difficulties faced by our people in their daily lives.

Politically, ideologically and culturally, they are waging an intense psychological war and distorting and attacking the lines, positions and policies of our party and state; secretly sending into our country reactionary, decadent cultural products and sowing the seeds of the decadent lifestyle, especially among youths; provoking dissatisfaction and opposition and bribing or exerting pressure upon corrupt elements within the state apparatus and among our people so that they serve as their lackeys... All of these schemes of theirs are designed to erode the confidence of our people, cause them to confuse friends and enemies and paralyze their revolutionary will while undermining the solidarity between the army and the people and among the people, the people's armed forces and our party, undermining the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and undermining the solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Militarily, they routinely send armed forces together with espionage agents, commandoes, aircraft and so forth to exert pressure upon, harass, provoke and engage in acts of encroachment and occupation along our northern border, thereby creating a state of constant tension, in a vain attempt to weaken our border defense line. At the same time, they look for every method of propaganda to distort our military draft system, cause a longing for peace and encourage our troops to desert and our youths to evade the military draft. They have organized an intense effort to collect national defense secrets and sabotage our military weapons and technical equipment while using lackeys to set fire to warehouses, blow up weapons, ammunition and so forth.

All of their multi-faceted acts of sabotage, which are very closely coordinated with and support one another, have the common objective of weakening us in every respect so that they can easily subvert us, first on a limited basis, then totally; at the same time, they are preparing the conditions for a large-scale war of aggression.

The struggle against the war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists is clearly a very arduous, complex, decisive and long struggle. This struggle is closely linked to the struggle to resolve the question "Who defeats whom" which exists between the two ways of life in the socialist revolution of our people and is a part of the test of strength between the forces of revolution and the forces of counter-revolution on a worldwide scale. As a result, winning victory over this war of sabotage is an important and pressing political task of all our people and our entire army in the present stage of the revolution.

The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out: "The task of maintaining our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland demands that we constantly be vigilant against the schemes and acts of war of the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles and the bellicose imperialist powers and that we mobilize all our party, all our people and our entire army to make the greatest possible efforts, determined to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy while insuring that the country is always in a state of readiness and has the strength needed to win victory over the enemy in every situation."

In the immediate future, in the 1980's, our people must make extraordinary efforts, must work hard to fulfill the socio-economic tasks and objectives set forth by the Party Congress; must work hard to build the economy, develop production and stabilize and gradually improve the standard of living; must work hard to build the party, the government, the people's armed forces and the mass organizations so that they are truly pure and solid. The success of our socialist construction itself will defeat the enemy's scheme of sabotage. At the same time, being strong in every respect is a very basic prerequisite to creating a tremendous combined strength of the entire country for winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and being ready to deal with each situation, to thwart, discourage and defeat the scheme to unleash a large-scale war of aggression.

Experience has shown that in order to take the initiative and wage a victorious struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, it is necessary to have a full understanding of the following several basic matters:

First, we must strengthen the centralized, unified and comprehensive leadership provided by the various party committee echelons.

In the new stage, the lines and tasks set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party and developed upon and defined in detail by the 5th Congress provide a very sound foundation which insures that our people will successfully carry out their two strategic tasks: successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Steadily carrying out these two strategic tasks is the most important requirement in successfully completing our tasks in all fields. It is also a necessary demand in winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists. If we only concern ourselves with the task of building the country but give light attention to the task of fighting the enemy and fighting the enemy's sabotage or vice versa, we cannot win victory over this war of sabotage of theirs.

To do so, we must improve the leadership ability and emphasize the centralized, unified, comprehensive leadership of the various party committee echelons. These echelons must provide direct leadership and guidance in everything from assessing and learning about the enemy to adopting plans, performing organizational work and adopting measures which insure that we can

successfully fight the enemy in every area, in every field of endeavor and in every situation.

On the basis of this general task and plan, it is necessary to guide the various sectors and forces in closely coordinating their activities, supporting one another and achieving well coordinated results in all areas of work for the common purposes of winning victory over the enemy and successfully performing the political task of the locality or unit.

In order for the various levels of the party to fulfill this responsibility, we must intensify the building of the party both ideologically and organizationally with a view toward heightening the class nature and the militancy of the party so that it is truly pure, strong and solid, so that every member of the party is a determined militant, so that every party organization and chapter is a solid fortress.

Secondly, we must utilize the combined strength of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system, the management effectiveness of the state and the right of collective ownership of the people, use the strength of the masses as our base and use the public security sector and the army as our competent support forces.

Today, the system of collective ownership of the laboring people and the dictatorship of the proletariat have been established on a nationwide scale. They provide a new and very large strength for successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

The struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy is the undertaking of all the people, the entire army, the entire country. Consequently, we must develop upon the effectiveness of our leadership organization, the government organization and the mass organizations and turn it into the tremendous combined strength of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system in order to win victory over the enemy.

On the basis of raising the level of political awareness and clearly recognizing our new enemy and their schemes and tricks, it is necessary to launch a strong mass movement in production and economic construction as well as in the task of fighting the enemy's sabotage, defending the country and protecting the locality and installation.

We must build mass organizations that are strong, solid and pure politically, ideologically and organizationally and guide the revolutionary actions movement of the masses toward production and protecting production, toward building and strengthening the national defense system and maintaining security. Particular importance must be attached to building the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union into a shock force in productive labor, in the fight against the acts of sabotage of the enemy and in the effort to strengthen the national defense system and build up the armed forces.

In this struggle, the people's army and the people's public security force, which are the effective tools of violence of the dictatorship of the proletariat state, must be the forces competently supporting the mass movement

against the enemy's war of sabotage. The people's army and the people's public security force must be solid and strong in every respect, possess sound political capabilities, possess high fighting strength, be skilled in technology, tactics and their special profession, win victory over the enemy in their field of activity and be ready to support the local governments in all aspects of the struggle. The militia and self-defense forces, together with the security forces, which truly serve as the competent support force in the fight against the enemy's war of sabotage on the basic level, must be built up everywhere and possess powerful fighting strength.

Thirdly, we must closely coordinate construction with protection, protection with construction; economic construction must be closely coordinated with protecting the economy and political and ideological development must be coordinated with the effort to strengthen our organization and fight the negative phenomena within the party and in society.

To win victory over the enemy, we must build ourselves so that we are strong in every respect. However, in order to preserve the fruits of our effort, we must also fight the enemy's sabotage. As a result, construction must be coordinated with protection, protection with construction; neither can be given light attention. All of the plans that are formulated in all areas of activity must include requirements and measures for fighting the enemy, protecting that which we have built and putting security work as well as the fight against the enemy's sabotage on a regular basis.

In this struggle, the enemy attaches very much importance to concentrating on sabotaging us economically, politically, ideologically and culturally.

We must teach cadres, party members and the people to be vigilant against the schemes and acts of economic, political and ideological sabotage of the enemy, exercise their right of collective ownership and display a high sense of protecting socialist property and a high sense of vigilance. The struggle against the enemy's economic sabotage must be closely linked to the building of an internal organization that is solid and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally and to the fight against profiteering, smuggling, theft, misappropriation and so forth so that they enemy is prevented from using the negative phenomena in economic and social life to sabotage us.

We must strengthen the measures and the organization for preventing the enemy from sabotaging our economy, sabotaging the material-technical bases within our agencies, units, enterprises, production installations and warehouses. We must strengthen the various security organizations, beef up patrol and guard forces and strictly enforce security regulations, particularly at vital places, in order to fight the enemy forces and decadent elements committing acts of sabotage. We must track down and prosecute, in a prompt and harsh manner, economic saboteurs and persons who commit acts against socialist property and material-technical bases of the national defense system.

Fourthly, we must take positive steps to make ourselves solid and strong and take the initiative in preventing acts of sabotage, in attacking, continuously attacking the enemy.

In the war of sabotage, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, are pursuing some very large schemes. However, how well these schemes are carried out does not depend only upon them, but also upon our strength and the results of the struggle waged by us. Therefore, building our forces so that they are strong and solid is a constant and pressing requirement, one that will meet the need to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and prepare the conditions for dealing with a large-scale war of aggression, should the enemy recklessly unleash one.

To begin with, we must build and firmly consolidate the position of socialist thinking throughout the party, among all the people and throughout the army. We must closely coordinate political and ideological development with the fight against the psychological war, against the enemy's ideological sabotage of us. We must give our cadres, party members, people and soldiers a deep understanding of and a high degree of unanimity with the lines and policies of the party and state; heighten their revolutionary vigilance and deepen their hatred of the enemy so that they voluntarily and resolutely struggle against every scheme and act of sabotage of the enemy; emphasize the sense of organization and discipline among cadres and party members; and insure that everyone talks and acts in accordance with the line and positions of the party.

We must intensify the struggle against spies, against reactionaries and other criminals and maintain political security and social order and safety. There must be tight internal management so that we cannot be infiltrated, monopolized or undermined from within by the enemy; the regulations on protecting secrets and guarding against spies as well as the code of discipline must be strictly implemented.

Agencies, sectors and units must be determined with regard to the enemy, must take the initiative in attacking the enemy, must continually attack and promptly expose every psychological warfare argument and win victory over them in every field; reactionaries and other criminals must be forthrightly punished under the law, without being rightist or lax.

Every effort must be made to build our national defense potential and the fighting strength of the armed forces and to improve national defense security and other security work.

Fifthly, in the struggle, efforts must be focused on key localities and jobs of central importance.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, are sabotaging us in every field, in every area and throughout the country. As a result, we must wage this struggle at all places and in all fields. At the same time, we must focus our efforts on bringing about a change in the situation within key localities and within a specific period of time. In each locality, we must, on the basis of its special characteristics and actual situation, correctly evaluate the schemes and activities of the

enemy and correctly predict how they will utilize their forces and which modes and tricks they will employ in order to adopt plans consistent with each locality and insure that we achieve high efficiency in the fight against in the enemy in conjunction with building localities that are comprehensively strong.

Although the Chinese reactionaries are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of sabotaging us, due to different historic circumstances and capabilities, each of us has the strength to control the other within a given area. For example, the northern border is a place where the Chinese reactionaries have the most conditions in their favor for conducting acts of sabotage against us. As a result, we must clearly show cadres, party members, the people and soldiers their specific schemes and our specific tasks in the border areas. There, we must continue to accelerate the effort to firmly strengthen all aspects of our leadership organization, government organization and mass organizations. We must thoroughly implement the nationalities policy of the party and maintain the solidarity of the ethnic minorities around the party in conjunction with caring for the material and cultural lives of the people. We must launch a movement of the masses to build and strengthen the people's security defense line and the national defense system, strengthen the districts and villages along the border and the vital areas, the hamlets and the villages that are still weak and take the initiative in precluding the possibility of the enemy sowing disorder and fomenting rebellion. The armed units of the locality must join with the people in defeating the attempts by the enemy to encroach upon and occupy our land as well as acts of armed provocation; promptly detect, stop and apprehend Chinese intelligence agents and commandoes who infiltrate our country and be determined to thwart the schemes and acts of economic and military sabotage of the enemy; strengthen the measures taken against the psychological war and intensify the propaganda effort to enlighten the people and soldiers of China.

The same applies to the other key areas. Importance must be attached to researching the enemy in detail, researching their specific schemes and methods, adopting a specific task and placing the entire struggle under the centralized leadership of the party committee echelon. These are pressing requirements in winning victory over the enemy's war of sabotage.

Sixthly, the fight against the war of sabotage must be closely coordinated with strengthening the national defense system and maintaining our readiness to crush a war of aggression of any scale launched by the enemy.

While urgently intensifying the war of sabotage, the enemy is still continuously preparing the conditions for waging a large-scale war of aggression against our country when the opportunity arises. Consequently, while winning victory over the enemy's war of sabotage, we must urgently build and strengthen our national defense system and prepare the country in every respect so that it can take the initiative and victoriously deal with a large-scale war of aggression, should the enemy unleash one.

We must continue to improve the defense posture of the entire country as well as within each locality, especially the provinces along the northern border and the seacoast, the important strategic areas and the frontlines of the military regions.

We must concern ourselves with improving the combat quality of the armed forces and raising the level of combat readiness of the armed forces, which include main force troops, border security troops, local troops and the militia and self-defense forces. Every effort must be made to build and increase the comprehensive strength of the people's army in politics, ideology and organization, in personnel and technology, in the qualities and abilities of cadres and soldiers and develop military science and art and the military technical sciences. We must establish the correct relationships between quantity and quality, between standing forces and reserve forces.

We must properly coordinate the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with the economy and coordinate the other areas of construction with national defense in order to build each and every potential of the national defense system. We must formulate plans well and make good preparations for the plan to prepare for mobilizing the national economy to be ready to fight a war of aggression. We must formulate good plans and make good preparations for the plan for preparing to mobilize the people's army. We must accelerate the research of and gradually build the organizational structure of the people's defense system in a war to defend the fatherland so that we are ready to firmly protect the rear area, maintain every activity of the rear area, protect the life and property of the people, protect economic, social and cultural facilities and so forth when a major war breaks out.

By doing the above well, we will have better conditions in our favor for defeating the war of sabotage of the enemy and stopping and thwarting their schemes to unleash a large-scale war of aggression; at the same time, we will have the strength needed to defeat the aggressor army should they recklessly unleash a large-scale war of aggression in a vain attempt to annex our country, thereby firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In their multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country, the ambition of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists is very large, their schemes are very thorough and their tricks are very dangerous. However, this in no way means that they are a strong enemy. They have very basic weaknesses.

Their war of sabotage, which is a product of their defeated, weak position, is an expression of the frustration they have felt since the very start of their effort to expand into Southeast Asia.

The Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists are collaborating with each other but this collaboration is one filled with the antagonisms between evil forces using each other to achieve their own ends. As a result of following the course of an expansionist political line and big country hegemony, the group that is in power in China has further shown itself to be counter-revolutionary; internally, they compete for power and are always entangled in sharp factional antagonisms; their political, economic and social situations can never be stable. China is large but not strong. The U.S. imperialists, although they are aggressively counter-attacking the world revolutionary movement, are experiencing a serious crisis and becoming more isolated, more passive and weaker with each passing day.

In their multi-faceted war of sabotage, the main forces being employed by the enemy to directly attack us are the counter-revolutionaries within our country, which include the various types of reactionaries that have been

exposed or are still in hiding, have been denounced and are being pursued, persons who obstinately refuse to participate in transformation, elements who are decades, dissatisfied, deviant and degenerate and so forth. They are nothing more than a collection of evaders conducting clandestine activities who will find it difficult to avoid detection by the vigilant eyes of the people and difficult to avoid punishment under the law.

In this war of sabotage, the enemy is also looking for every way to use and take full advantage of our economic difficulties, the difficulties encountered in our daily lives, the negative social phenomena and the loopholes and weaknesses in our management. These difficulties and shortcomings are the yeast that gives rise to the illusion of the enemy of weakening us and overthrowing us. However, the realities of our country's situation prove that our difficulties and negative phenomena are being eliminated more with each passing day under the light of the revolutionary line of the party and within the increasingly strong revolutionary movement of the masses; the situation in all areas has been and is changing for the better and changing along positive lines.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, as everyone knows, have already suffered painful defeats on the battlefield of Vietnam. However, because they are very reactionary, they continue to nurture a desire for revenge, consequently, they are aggressively and recklessly looking for every way to oppose Vietnam, to turn Vietnam around.

However, their opponent is the heroic, united and victorious people of revolutionary Vietnam, who are led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party; have established a dictatorship of the proletariat government throughout the country, a government that is becoming increasingly strong; possess powerful people's armed forces and people's public security forces, enjoy a special alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; possess the strength of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries within the socialist community and, in addition, have the sympathy and support of the progressive people of the entire world.

Thus, in this decisive struggle, the weaknesses of the enemy are basic, their strengths are temporary; our strengths are basic, our weaknesses are temporary. The weaknesses of the enemy are being exploited more with each passing day and their strength is constantly declining; conversely, our weaknesses are being corrected more with each passing day and our strength is constantly increasing. We are fully capable of winning victory and will surely win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists.

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CSO: 4209/286

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DEAN OF HANOI POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE INTERVIEWED

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese Dec 82 pp 16-18

[Interview with Ha Hoc Trac, Dean of the Hanoi Polytechnic College:
"Introducing Science and Technology in Production and Everyday Life"]

[Excerpts] Would you give us your feelings concerning the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party concerning the science and technology policy?

--We are very enthusiastic about it, truly enthusiastic, Trac happily replied. As early as 1979 and 1980, our school attentively and very excitedly followed the process of the resolution's formation and frequently contributed opinions to its draft. After the resolution was adopted, the school immediately widely disseminated the text of the resolution as well as the speeches by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap.

Which points in the resolution excite you at the school the most?

--Resolution 37 has shed additional light on our party's viewpoint concerning tapping and developing the scientific-technological potentials of the colleges. The resolution confirms that every college is an instruction facility as well as a scientific research facility. Generally speaking, the resolution has "given the green light" to us to conduct research. The school will no longer be a center of "amateur" research based on the preferences of each instructor nor will it be a center of research characterized by "competing" to use existing specialists and equipment (used in instruction and studies). Now, the college has officially become a member of the system of scientific-technical research facilities of the state. In addition to his task of training others, every instructor also must participate in scientific and technical research. The objective of this research is not only to support instruction and raise the qualifications of instructors nor does it stop at theory or the laboratory, rather, it is also to support the development of the economy, the acceleration of production and the improvement of living conditions.

Trac informed us that the number of research projects being carried out under contracts between the school and production installations has risen rather rapidly over the past several year; practically all of these projects have

been completed on schedule, met qualitative requirements and yielded clear returns for production. In 1979, the school carried out 90 contracts worth a total of 880,000 dong. In 1981, the number of contracts rose to 156, worth a total of 1.7 million dong. In 1981, the high rate of growth continued: 213 contracts worth 4.1 million dong were signed.

I paid particular attention to the figures recorded for 1982 (up until 31 October) in Trac's notebook: 340 contracts worth a total of 11.3 million dong signed (of course, some of these contracts will take several years to carry out).

Research based on contracts has developed so smoothly because this mechanism is consistent with objective laws and satisfies the three interests. In essence, this form of research is a type of final product "contract." The production installation assigns to the school a project along with a sum of money called the value of the contract. If it uses its gray matter and equipment in the best possible manner, the school can complete its contract on schedule, meet qualitative requirements and hold the consumption of labor, supplies, raw materials and energy to the lowest possible levels. The difference between the value of the contract and total production costs is the income of the school. Each year, this income amounts to millions of dong and is used for three different purposes: to carry out expanded reproduction, to supplement the collective welfare fund and to remunerate the individuals who executed the contracts.

As a result of this income, the school has had additional money with which to purchase supplies and equipment, pave the muddy sections of road around the school, whitewash the school, paint its doors and repair classrooms. In 1981, this income also enabled the school to allocate more than 604,000 dong to its public welfare fund and more than 1 million dong to the award and bonus fund. The living standards of cadres, manual workers and civil servants, especially of those who have directly participated in the execution of contracts, have been raised somewhat.

Following more than one-quarter century of construction and development, the Hanoi Polytechnic College now has nearly 1,000 instructors in such main industrial sectors as mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electricity, atomic power, chemicals, food product technology, textile technology and so forth. More than one-quarter of these cadres hold Ph.D. or M.S. degrees. In addition, there are 500 engineers and manual workers assisting in the various laboratories, special project research offices, practical application shops and production shops.

Besides the corps mentioned above, the school also has another very powerful force, its students, especially the thousands of students who are in their final years of study and are capable of competently participating in the research of projects supporting production and everyday life.

The material-technical bases of the school are quite good: a modern computer center; many pieces of valuable analytical and measuring equipment; a tool making machine system; a microelectronic laboratory; a laboratory researching the manufacture of silica; a shop producing nozzles for high pressure pumps; a library containing more than one-half million books and journals, etc.

With the abundant potentials that it has in its cadres as well as its equipment, the school has very favorable conditions for coordinating with the various research institutes of the Vietnam Institutes of Science as well as the institutes of the various ministries and sectors for the purpose of effectively carrying out programs involving scientific-technological advances and key research projects of the state. At present, the college is managing the 52-01 project, a project which involves researching and putting into use new technical procedures and various pieces of equipment in order to manufacture precision parts for diesel engine fuel injectors and compressor components; it is also installing measuring equipment and organizing the production, on a pilot project basis, of these products. The college has also been put in charge of and is participating in the research of 74 subjects and items in the 72 key scientific-technological advances programs of the state. In addition, each year, the collectives of the various departments and individual cadres at the college also manage dozens of ministry level projects and hundreds of projects on the college level.

--Can you tell us about some of the results that have been achieved in projects funded by the state?

--The number of research projects that have been brought to a successful conclusion, certified and put into production is very small, so small that it can be counted on one hand. They include the projects in high pressure pump nozzles, the hydraulic, dolomitic adhesives project, the project in paints for use in corrosive environments, the project in the manufacture of anti-corrosive substances for use on metal projects along rivers and at sea and so forth. Practically all of the remaining projects are proceeding at a very slow pace, are dragging on year after year with no end in sight and require additional funding.

--Why is this?

--In our opinion, it is due to the lack of money, the lack of equipment and the lack of the materials needed to conduct research. And...this point is also very deserving of attention, there is a lack of appropriate concern for the legitimate interests of the persons participating in research. The style of management, in general, as well as the management of the projects and programs funded by the state are still heavily characterized by administrativism and subsidization, as though these were chronic, incurable diseases.

--How is this problem to be resolved?

--We cannot sit and wait until the upper level has resolved this problem and then energetically follow their lead; rather, we are taking the initiative and urgently searching for constructive measures that we can present, at an early date, to the upper level with a view toward improving the style of management and making it more effective.

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CSO: 4209/276

POPULATIONS, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

CULTURAL LIFE IN HAU GIANG PROVINCE DESCRIBED

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese Dec 82 pp 28-29, 35

[Article by Nguyen Kim Hanh, chief of the Hau Giang Provincial Cultural Service: "Hau Giang and Its Cultural Life"]

[Excerpts] Hau Giang, a province in western Nam Bo, lies within the fertile area of the Mekong River Delta. When talking about this delta, we are talking about the largest rice producing area of the country, about a vast area in which the material standard of living of the people is relatively high compared to other areas as a result of the highly fertile soil and moderate climate. However, prior to liberation day, Hau Giang was heavily controlled by the Americans and the puppets, which used the various religions to impose a harsh regime that kept the people in ignorance and crammed their minds with extremely reactionary anti-communist thinking. In this situation, the cultural and spiritual lives of the province's compatriots were heavily influenced by neo-colonialist culture. The province's population of 2 million included more than one-half million ethnic minority compatriots and religious followers. From these "holy lands," the reactionary, decadent and backward culture once reigned supreme.

In a short amount of time, Hau Giang overcame the difficulties left behind by the past, established a cultural system on the various levels and began attaching importance to the major movements to establish the lifestyle of the family of the new culture at key installations, at production collectives and among cooperative member families. Congresses of "families of the new culture" were held at Long Thanh in Phung Hiep District, Thach An and Thoi Hiep in Thot Not District and in the area to which religious followers migrated. Mass cultural activities have been strongly developed at agencies, enterprises, schools and so forth. There are 400 village literature and art units with more than 10,000 performers; with this force, the province held the 7th Performing Arts Festival, at which many new artistic talents in singing, modern drama, folk drama, solo performances on musical instruments and so forth were discovered.

The new aspect of the cultural activities of the masses in Hau Giang is the establishment of new cultural centers on the basis of the religious centers and the traditional cultural centers of the ethnic minorities and religions.

The 18 temples of the Buddhist monks of the Khmer ethnic minority have become 18 centers of cultural activity. The province sent 80 Buddhist monks to a class for 1 month so that they could return and perform cultural work within the area of religious followers (this class was conducted in the Khmer language). The positive attitude displayed by religious followers and monks toward the new cultural life is an important factor in creating the new aspects of the cultural life of Khmer compatriots as well as the compatriots of the Hoa Hao and Catholic Religions, thereby bringing a new dimension, a profound and unique beauty with a genuine sincerity approaching the light of revolutionary culture to the cultural activities of these areas. Old, backward customs have been eliminated, such as the "monk's robe" custom of the Khmer, which used to last for months and consume much effort and money but now lasts for only 2 days. These 2 days are actually 2 days of happy and wholesome traditional cultural activities. A symposium on cultural work within the religious areas in one district, Thot Not District, has led to the establishment of two cultural halls in the district by means of "the state and the people working together." These halls have drawn thousands of young men and women from the churches and chapels and introduce them to the new life of revolutionary youth, introduce them to revolutionary books, newspapers, films and songs, not to the Bible and prayers.

The struggle against the remnants of the neo-colonialist culture is the center of cultural work in Hau Giang and has been steadfastly waged in many different ways. Numerous symposiums have been held to discuss this matter and experienced propagandists have been sent to villages, subwards, hamlets and towns to propagandize and teach classes on combating the colonialist culture.

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CSO: 4209/225

POPULATIONS, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

RESURGENCE OF SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES REPORTED

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese Dec 82 pp 38-40

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "Superstitions--a Chronic Malady Requiring Constant Treatment"]

[Excerpt] For awhile, superstitious practices in our country, from the North to the South, were being strongly denounced and had been reduced in scope. Witchcraft, fortune telling, senseless ceremonial offerings, seances, sorcery, card reading, the burning of votive paper and so forth had markedly declined. Many temples, shrines and superstitious societies that served as the basis of these senseless activities had been closed down.

However, in recent years, superstitious practices have made a comeback and are spreading. In terms of localities, superstitious practices are re-emerging in both the North and the South, in rural areas, ethnic areas and urban areas; in terms of social strata, they have attracted the old as well as the young, women as well as men and, at some places, even manual workers, civil servants and intellectuals. In some cases, even cadres and members of the party believe in superstitions.

Several years ago, the Phu Giay Society in Ha Nam Ninh, which is a society based entirely on superstition, was eliminated. During the past year or two, persons have begun attending ceremonies there again. On one day, as many as 8,000 persons attended. The Porcelain Goddess Society in An Giang Province is also a superstitious society that is annually attended by hundreds of thousands of persons. Recently, in several districts in the Haiphong area, a "Quan Tien" Society has appeared and persons have urged one another to "attend the ceremonies in very large numbers because these are very troubled times." In the Thai Binh area, there is the "New Di Lac Dragon" Society. This society instructs its followers to hang a picture of Di Lac in their homes and make offerings to it of buffalo hooves, the silk of young corn and new rice tassels. Near Ha Dong City there is the grave of an imperial concubine of the Trinh Mac era. To the local populace, it is an ordinary ancient grave. Over the past few years, however, people have suddenly started to come from other places to worship and pray there in very large numbers. On days on which there is a full moon and on the first of each month, sometimes as many as 5,000 to 7,000 persons go there each day.

In some localities of the South, mass ceremonial offerings are coming back. Some places want to rebuild the village pavillions that were destroyed in the two wars of resistance to use them as places for worshipping the old deities. In addition, in both the North and the South, many families have restored or built shrines and temples, saying that they are places where they worship their ancestors while actually using them as places of worship by practitioners of the art of turning money into religion.

Another widespread manifestation of superstitions is the rather strong increase in the number of persons participating in fortune telling and astrology. Recently, belief in fate, in destiny has spread among a considerable number of young men and women, some intellectuals and even some cadres, manual workers and civil servants. In a few cities, there are persons who, in the name of science, speak in public about fate, astrology and a number of other unfounded beliefs. At a few places, the practices of selecting propitious days for weddings, checking one's horoscope, abstaining from certain things on odd numbered days, avoiding meeting a woman as one goes out of the house [believed to bring bad luck] and so forth have become part of the thinking and behavior of more than a few persons.

The negative phenomena mentioned above have been and are exerting considerable adverse influence in society, causing a waste of effort and money and posing obstacles to production and the everyday lives of the people; in addition, they are contrary to the fine nature of the socialist system and have, at certain times and places, overpowered the revolutionary world view and philosophy of life, influenced the implementation of the policies of the party and state and diminished the collective ownership role of the laboring people.

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CSO: 4209/225

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

REGULATIONS ON CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Feb 83 p 4

[Article: "A Number of Regulations Regarding the Management of Cultural Activities and Business"]

[Text] 1. Regarding the Prohibition of Trafficking and Storing of Reactionary and Decadent Cultural Artifacts

"It is prohibited to export or import cultural artifacts with contents that run contrary to the five propaganda discipline articles found in Decree-Law No 282/SL of 14 December 1956, which are contrary to the general line and policies of the party and of the state." (Decision of the Council of Ministers No 100/CP dated 1 June 1966)

"It is prohibited to traffick in or store all kinds of reactionary or decadent cultural artifacts including printed or handcopied books and magazines, recorded tapes, pictures and photographs." (Decision No 382 VX dated 25 May 1971 of the Administrative Committee of Hanoi City)

"To inspect and confiscate all publications including calendars, books, newspapers, journals and magazines, postcards, records and tapes, that have been illegally imported or printed and that have been traded in illegal manner." (Circular No 115/VH dated 26 August 1980 of the Ministry of Culture)

2. Regarding the Management of Film Showings

"It is strictly prohibited that the various agencies and units show films that have not been distributed by the state film distribution agency. The various echelons and party committees in the agencies must closely manage the film showings in the agencies for which they are responsible so as not have the situation where people compete with one another to show those prohibited films. Those agencies that let illegal films be shown, as well as those cadres and personnel responsible for the management of film showings who would on their own show illegal films or let other agencies borrow prohibited films, are all subject to disciplinary action." (Circular No 107/TT/TW dated 30 March 1980 of the party Central Committee Secretariat)

"All agencies and units directly responsible to the central or local levels that wish to organize business or professional film showing units must be registered with and have the authorization of the local Cultural Office.

"All the business and professional film showing units are allowed to show only those films that are distributed by the film channel of the Vietnam Film Import-Export and Distribution companies.... The local Cultural Offices are responsible for and entitled to inspect the content of the films and video cassettes that are shown in the localities and to issue permits for their use...." (Official letter No 3206/VH dated 7 December 1982 of the Ministry of Culture)

Based on the above promulgated documents, the Hanoi Culture and Information Office comes up with the following concrete regulations dealing with the management and inspection procedures applicable to the cultural activities and business found within the confines of the city of Hanoi:

- (1) The agencies and units directly responsible to the central and city authorities which are in possession of film projectors and videotape [machines] must register them with the Hanoi Culture and Information Office. Except for commercial film showing units and those culture houses and clubs that have been recognized by the Ministry of Culture and the Culture and Information Office, all other agencies and units whether responsible to the central government or to Hanoi City, if they want to show films or videotapes for a fee, must all have the authorization of the Culture and Information Office before they could do so.
- (2) All the state-run service shops, cooperatives and private persons who have music tapes or even "live" music to serve the public must all be registered with the Culture and Information Office. And they are allowed to use only those songs which are in accordance with the regulations based on the five propaganda discipline articles.
- (3) Performing art troops, professional or nonprofessional artist groups, organs and units directly responsible to the central government or to the city who are not commercially involved, if they want to organize performances within Hanoi for large numbers of people and for fees, under whichever form, must all have the authorization of the Culture and Information Office before they can proceed. (In the case of theaters belonging to the Ministry of Culture and the Culture Office, of central or city performing arts companies, there are separate regulations.)
- (4) All the agencies and units directly responsible to the central government or the city and all the private persons who want to use various kinds of advertisements in the city must apply for an authorization to do so. In the city itself, the Culture and Information Office is the one to issue the permit, and in the outlying areas it is the Culture and Information Committees at the district level which are entitled to do so.

All agencies, units, or individuals who do not correctly implement the above regulations will be sanctioned. Any organization or individual who discovers and helps the cultural and police organs catch redhanded those units and individuals who deliberately act in contrary manner to the above regulations will be rewarded and commended in appropriate fashion.

(Excerpts from the texts promulgated by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Culture and the People's Committee of Hanoi City)

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SMUGGLERS OF METALS, GEMS APPREHENDED, CONVICTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Feb 83 p 4

[Article: "Smugglers and Hoarders of Precious Metals and Gemstones Tried"]

[Text] In 2 days, 1 and 2 February 1983, the People's Court of Hanoi held a public trial (of the first instance) of Vu Thi Bich Thin, who lived at 30 Hang Can Street, and her accomplices who are charged with "smuggling and storing prohibited goods."

The defendants have perpetrated the following criminal actions: Vu Thi Bich Thin with Le Van Cat devised a scheme whereby they would trade in gold and diamonds smuggled from South Vietnam to the North. In May 1980 Le Van Cat, who had his name changed to Le Van Kham, volunteered to go and work in Ho Chi Minh City Import-Export Company. From May to September 1980, three different times, Cat asked Dinh Thai Hong and a number of other people to buy and send to Vu Thi Bich Thin gold and diamonds. Thin hid this smuggled stock in a high-heeled "sam-po" clog kept in her home. After she had been discovered and denounced by the people, Thin was arrested and had to confess the place where she kept her illegal booty.

This is a big smuggling and hoarding affair dealing in prohibited goods, which has particularly serious implications.

The prohibited goods that were confiscated consisted of: 4 bracelets of a white metal, in which there were incrustated 42 diamonds, 11 white-metal rings incrustated with 23 diamonds, 8 pairs of ear pendants with 16 diamonds, together with over 3 "lang" of gold and 2 beaded collars worth 672,000 dong.

In strictly sanctioning these speculators and illegal tradespeople, the court has come down with the following sentences:

- Vu Thi Bich Thin, 6-year jail term and a fine of 500,000 dong.
- Le Van Cat, 5-year jail term and a fine of 172,000 dong.
- Dinh Thai Hong, 2-year suspended jail sentence and a fine of 30,000 dong.

In addition, the court has also ordered that three houses be kept under surveillance, one at 30 Hang Can and one at 59 Hang Bun (Hanoi) and the third one at 120/19 Phat Diem Street (Ho Chi Minh City). These belong to the defendants, and this will guarantee that the sentence will be carried out.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HAI BA TRUNG WARD REVIEWS BUILDING NEW LIFESTYLE IN 1982

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Article: "Hai Ba Trung Ward Recaps the Work of Building a New Lifestyle and the New Culture Family in 1982"]

[Text] On 29 January Hai Ba Trung Ward reviewed its work of building the new lifestyle and the new culture family.

In the past year, the ward has provided timely and focused guidance regarding the various aspects of public health and public order, planned parenthood and child care, the new lifestyle in weddings and funerals, and the building of the new culture family. The rules inspection teams have fined and taken care of many cases of violation.

In the fight against reactionary and decadent cultural artifacts, the suppression of superstition and the occult, the fight against speculation and "affairism," the subwards have confiscated hundreds of tapes, large and small, as well as, cassette recorders used to record reactionary songs and music together with corrupt books and magazines at Hoa Binh market. They have caught redhanded and made on-the-spot police reports of spiritual medium dens, fortunetelling places and confiscated many instruments used in the profession of superstitious and occult beliefs at Vinh Tuy and Dong Tam. They have confiscated many ration coupons and purchase and fuel cards that have been found in the hands of the speculators and "affairists" in the Cao Van subward; kept after and caught malefactors in the process of bullying people, in the process retrieving commodities worth tens of thousands of dong.

The movement has yet to reach the depth and breadth of the Saturday public cleaning movement which goes after the garbage piles, enforces traffic regulations, fights superstitions and the occult, and fights against decadent cultural artifacts. The educational process to instill the ideas of building the new man and the new society, of fighting against the philosophy of reactionary living has not yet been implemented in a vigorous and continuous fashion.

The representatives of various subwards have heard a number of typical reports and discussed the new directions of work.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ROLE OF MARKET PLACE AS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER DISCUSSED

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese Dec 82 pp 33-35

[Article by Nguyen Phan Ngoc: "Developing the Markets in the Mountains and Along the Border into Cultural Centers, into Strong Information and Propaganda Centers"]

[Excerpts] The compatriots of the ethnic minorities in the mountains, especially in the areas along the Sino-Viet border, live far from one another in treacherous terrain. They reside on the sides of mountains, on the edges of valleys and the edges of the forests. Each village consists of only one or two dozen houses, sometimes only a few houses perched upon a mountain top, houses that can be reached only by very difficult travel. Their mode of farming is still backward and the people at some places are still nomadic. In view of these geographical and socio-economic circumstances, the outdoor market is a place that is important to them in many respects. The markets in the mountains are not only places where products are traded to meet the needs of their material lives, but are also centers where these people meet one another, satisfy their need for social contacts, exchange feelings, fraternize and exchange production experiences.

Market day in the mountains, especially at the district market, is a day when large numbers of persons from the ethnic minorities automatically come together from virtually all villages within the district and sometimes even from adjacent districts, as is the case at the Si Ma Cai Market, which draws persons from the three districts of Muong Khuong, Bac Ha and Si Man. Today, markets have been made even more festive by the attendance of many troops, manual workers from forestry sites and state farms and compatriots building new economic zones. Sometimes, the Bac Ha Market, the That Khe Market and so forth are attended by as many as 4,000 or 5,000 persons. At many places, people arrive at a market on the night before it is held so that they can begin their shopping early. Therefore, the market is also an information center, a place very well suited to reporting news and disseminating the positions and policies of the party, state and local government. The persons attending a market bring with them the latest news from their families and villages and take back to their villages the latest news about their relatives, news about the latest events in society, about new policies and so

forth. News is spread on horseback and by foot from the market to the villages very rapidly.

The cultural and informational function of the market supplements its economic function and causes the market to develop. This is the basic characteristic of the markets in the mountains, especially in the highlands along the border.

In past years, the French imperialists and the Japanese fascists also used the markets in the mountains, especially the pawn shops and food counters, to spread news, spread their reactionary culture and backward superstitions, divide the ethnic minorities and sow the seeds of such social ills as smoking opium and gambling at the markets. At some places, such as the Bac Ha Highland Market, they also organized performances by professional opera companies on market days. Since the years of the "cultural revolution" in China and especially in recent years, the Beijing expansionists have been making every effort to use the markets in the mountains along our country's border to wage psychological warfare against the Vietnamese revolution. They have taken advantage of a time when we are experiencing temporary economic difficulties and a shortage of consumer goods to secretly sell at markets some goods that are daily essentials to the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, such as dry cell batteries, "tiger" rubbing oil, "peacock" blanket cloth, thermos bottles, embroidering thread of all colors, etc. At the same time, they have also sent into our country fabricated and distorted news items that are designed to exacerbate the difficulties of our people, raise questions and provoke dissatisfaction on the part of the people, sow division among the ethnic minorities, sow division between troops and the people, discredit and attack the leaders of the party and government within the locality and so forth. Their objective in doing this is to win over a number of unstable persons and have them work as their lackeys. In the fight to defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, the markets in the mountains, especially the border markets, are a vital battleground on the frontline of the fight against the enemy's psychological war.

Several years ago, clearly aware of the position and the special characteristics of the markets in the mountains, Hoang Lien Son Province decided that all markets meet on Sunday in order to facilitate their management. Many districts have scheduled market day as the day for receiving basic level cadres and the public. The Hoang Lien Son Culture and Information Service has decided to develop each border market into a cultural center, into a strong information-propaganda center and has conducted a pilot project at the Ba Ha Market. On the basis of Hoang Lien Son's experience, the Ministry of Culture has decided to take positive steps to introduce cultural, informational and propaganda activities at the markets in the mountains in order to develop them into strong cultural and information centers. On the basis of the characteristics and the present situation at the mountain markets in the border districts, we first suggest that the people's committees of the various districts clearly define the sites of markets and replan and reorganize them in a more orderly fashion; for example, they should stipulate specific places for each type product being sold, eating places, specific places for games and entertainment, specific places for tying up horses and so forth. Once markets have been clearly planned, they should repair the walkways and erect booths so that markets are clean and attractive. This

construction can be carried out gradually based on the budget and the supply of materials; however, positive steps must be taken in the spirit of taking the offensive in order to establish, as rapidly as possible, cultural and information-propaganda projects at sites near markets, thereby making it easy for compatriots to view and listen while shopping and eating.

If a place achieves the objective of holding one cultural day per month at a district market or a border market and if information and propaganda activities (consisting of propaganda in the form of light art), which the Hoang Lien Son Culture and Information Service is endeavoring to achieve, we will have virtually developed the market into a cultural center, into a strong information and propaganda center on the frontline, thereby helping to defeat the psychological war of the enemy and winning a practical and concrete victory on the ideological and cultural front.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Xuân Âu [NGUYEENX XUAAN AAU]

Deputy director of the Business and Industry Tax Department, Ministry of Finance; he answered a reader's letter in the cited source.
(DAI DOAN KET 30 Mar 83 p 14)

Nguyễn Huy Chởng [NGUYEENX HUY CHUWOWNG] Major General

*Deputy commander of the 5th Military Region; recently he greeted Secretary General Le Duan's arrival in Quang Nam-Da Nang. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 83 p 1)

Văn Diêm [VAWN ZIEEMJ] *Senior Colonel

Senior colonel of the Trucks and Prime Movers Department, VPA; his article "Building Up the Army's Truck Sector" appeared in the cited source.
(NHAN DAN 28 Mar 83 p 3)

Văn Duy [VAWN ZAUY] *Senior Colonel

His article "The Treacherous Peking Clique and Its Poisonous Influence on the PRC Army" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Feb 83 p 57)

Lê Đao [LEE DAOF]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang; on 15 March 1983, in Da Nang Port, he was present at the signing of an emulation contract between the SRV, the USSR and Laos. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 83 p 1)

Lê Xuân Đông [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

Deputy director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 15 March 1983, in Moscow, he was at a conference of Central Committee secretaries and workers in socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 83 p 1)

Võ Văn Đông [VOX VAWN DOONGF]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang; recently he greeted Secretary General Le Duan's arrival in his province.

Song Haõ [SONG HAOF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; minister of war invalids and social welfare; recently he received a delegation from a GDR committee against fascism. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 83 p 4)

Lê Hòp [LEE HOWPJ] *Senior Colonel

Senior colonel of the Political Department of the Truong Son Military Corps; his article "A Traditional Trait of the Truong Son Corps" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Mar 83 p 5)

Lê Huê [LEE HUEEJ]

*Deputy director of the culture service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Raising the Quality of Cultural Activities" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Khắc Kiên [NGUYEENX KHAWCS KIEEN] deceased

Former member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Socialist Party; former deputy director of the Hanoi Post and Telecommunications Service; he died on 18 March 1983 at the age of 78. (NHAN DAN 20 Mar 83 p 4)

Phạm Quang Lộc [PHAMJ QUANG LOOCJ]

Director of the State Agricultural Enterprises Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on family economy on state farms appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 83 p 2)

Trần Lý [TRAANF LYS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; his article on afforestation in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 83 p 2)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

*Ambassador to Portugal; on 10 March 1983 she presented her credentials to President Eanes. (NHAN DAN 21 Mar 83 p 4)

Thép Mới [THEPS MOWIS]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper NHAN DAN; on 26 March 1983 he was present at the final match of a table tennis tournament. (NHAN DAN 27 Mar 83 p 1)

Phạm Đức Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Da Nang; recently he greeted Secretary General Le Duan's arrival in his province. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 83 p 1)

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHI]

Minister of supply; on 8-15 March 1983 he led a delegation to Cuba. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Nghinh [NGUYEENX DUWCS NGHINH] aka Nguyễn Thắng [NGUYEENX THAWNCS] deceased

Member of the VCP; member of the VCP Committee, Ha Bac Province; Specialist 5, Central Organization Department; he died on 28 March 1983. (NHAN DAN 31 Mar 83 p 4)

Cầm Ngoan [CAAMF NGOAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; he was mentioned in the article "A Traditional Trait of the Truong Son Corps" in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Mar 83 p 5)

Núp [NUPS]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tun Province; his article on the Fatherland Front's relationship with ethnic minorities appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Mar 83 p 3)

Đỗ Xuân Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; his article "For Peace and Life" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Mar 83 p 2)

Lê Văn Phâm [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; he was quoted in an article on his province's work in high-yield rice growing. (NHAN DAN 28 Mar 83 p 2)

Phạm Quang Phước [PHAMJ QUANG PHUWOWCS] Catholic priest

Permanent member of the National Catholic Liaison Committee; his article "Growing With the Homeland" appeared in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 30 Mar 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS], Lieutenant General

Commander, 3d Military Region; he was mentioned in an article on local forces military activities in his command. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Mar 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Sanh [NGUYEENX DINHF SANH] *Senior Colonel

*Deputy commander of the Truong Son Military Corps; he was mentioned in the article "A Traditional Trait of the Truong Son Corps" in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 30 Mar 83 p 5)

Nguyễn Đình Tạc [NGUYEENX DINHF TACJ] Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; commander of the 4th Navy Region; he died on 23 March 1983 following a heart attack. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 83 p 4)

Võ Thành Trinh [VOX THANH TRINH] Catholic priest

Member of the Standing Committee of the National Catholic Liaison Committee; Vice chairman of the National Assembly; in the cited source, he was photographed with Secretary General Le Duan. (DHINH NGHIA 31 Mar 83 p 1)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; director of the Arts and Culture Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 17 March 1983 he was present when Chairman Pham Van Dong met with delegates of the 19th Conference on Socialist Writers. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 83 p 1)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

President of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association; recently he was given an award by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 20 Mar 83 p 4)

Cử Hoà Văn [CUW HOAF VAANF]

*Director of the Settled Farming and Settled Life Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article on the settlement movement appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Mar 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Thế Vinh [NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ] Catholic priest

Chairman of the National Catholic Liaison Committee; he was photographed with Secretary General Le Duan. (CHINH NGHIA 31 Mar 83 p 1)

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